FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 051 *16 March 1982*

INTRABLOC

Reportage on Warsaw Treaty Exercises 'Friendship-82' AA 1
In Poland 13-20 March AA 1
Bulgarian Radio Report AA 1
Exercises Continue AA 1

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Madrid CSCE Conference Postponed Till Fall BB 1
TANJUG Reports Postponement BB 1
SFRY's Vrhovec Speech BB 1
Polish Delegate's Remarks BB 3

ALBANIA

Trade Union Congress To Be Held 6 June B 1
Reportage on 11-12 Mar Kosovo Demonstrations B 1
Tirana Radio Reports B 1
ATA Quotes News Agencies B 1
ATA Commentary on Warsaw Pact Exercises B 3
ZERI I RINISE Discusses Free Military Schools [3 Mar] B 3
Briefs: Women's Day Meeting; District Women's Meeting B 4

BULGARIA

Zhivkov Begins 3-Day Visit to Kuwait 15 Mar C 1
Statement on Arrival C 1
Meets Kuwaiti Premier C 1
Petur Mladenov Concludes Scandinavia Visit C 2
Press on Sweden Visit C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 10 Mar]
BTA on Norway Visit C 3
Returns Home 12 Mar C 4
Dyulgerov Leads TU Delegation to Moscow C 4
Zhivkov Arrives in Burgas for Plenum 11 Mar C 4
Zhivkov Speech Noted C 4
Assembly Session To Be Convened on 30 March C 4
Zhivkov Meets Scientific Union Board 13 Mar C 5
BCP Secretariat Decision on Party Work Cited C 5
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO]
Briefs: New Somali Ambassador; Ambassadors' Departure C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Federal Assembly Convenes for Spring Session D 1
Conditions for 'Abuse' of Workers Class Analyzed D 1
[TRIBUNA 3 Mar]
Slovak PRAVDA on Increased Credits to Poland D 2
[Minarik 10 Mar]
TRIBUNA Reader Urges Assistance for Poland [3 Mar] D 3
Congress of Commerce Trade Union Workers Opens D 3
Colotka Address 12 Mar D 3
[Bratislava PRAVDA 13 Mar]

Pitra, Varga Return From Visit to USSR 12 Mar D 4
[RUDE PRAVO 13 Mar]
Strougal Receives Soviet Ambassador Botvin D 4

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Interviewed on Invitation to FRG [Mainz] E 1
Hager Addresses Army Ideological Meeting E 1
Military Leaders Visit Rostock Area Plants E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Mar]
Harry Tisch Speaks at Berlin FDGB Meeting E 2

HUNGARY

USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation Begins Visit F 1
Kadar, Lazar Receive French Minister of State F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 13 Mar]
Situation at Nowa Huta Plant in Poland Noted F 2
[Terenyi in NEPSZABADSAG 10 Mar]
Kadar Tours Foreign Trade Ministry With Veress F 3

POLAND

PZPR Politburo Sets Tasks for Party Organizations G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 11 Mar]
Jaruzelski Visits Women Textile Workers G 8
[Rudzinski in TRYBUNA LUDU 9 Mar]
SLOWO POWSZECHNE Reports Glemp Appeal for Walesa G 9
Rakowski Addresses PZPR Activists in Bialystok G 9
Jablonski Appeals for Increased Production G 10
[TRYBUNA LUDU 9 Mar]
Reportage on PZPR Leadership Activities G 11
Messner at ZSMP Meeting G 11
Messner at Jaworzno Meeting G 11
Mokrzyszczak Praises USSR G 11
[TRYBUNA LUDU 11 Mar]
Grzyb Chairs Women's Commission G 12
Barcikowski Speaks in Szczecin G 12
[TRYBUNA LUDU 11 Mar]
Opalko Chairs Joint Session G 13
Milewski at Jelenia Gora G 13
Porebski, Others at Conference G 13
Army Newspaper Discusses PZPR Problems, Tasks G 14
[Rosbicki in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 2 Mar]
TRYBUNA LUDU on Party's 'Revolutionary' Mission G 17
Professor on 'Credit Trap', Crisis Sources G 18
[RZECZPOSPOLITA]
Piotrowski Attends Meeting on Coal Extraction G 18
Regional Officials Recalled From Posts G 18
Katowice Workers Discuss Future of Trade Unions G 19
U.S. Embargo Affects Merchant Shipping G 19
Ministry Issues Figures on Criminal Proceedings G 20
Katowice Newspaper Discusses Drug Problem G 20
[DZIENNIK ZACHODNI 4 Mar]
TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA Reports 'Illegal School Groups' G 20
TRYBUNA LUDU: Reform Has Made Life Easier G 20
Tractor Shortage Causes Farming Difficulties G 21
Czyrek Receives BCP Delegation Head 12 Mar G 21
Chemical Industry Minister Holds Talks in Moscow G 21

ROMANIA

Ceausescu To Pay Official Visit to DPRK in April	H 1
Ceausescu Envoy Pungan Holds Talks in Lebanon	H 1
Meets 'Arafat	H 1
Meets Lebanese President	H 1
Technical, Scientific Protocol Signed With USSR	H 1
Minister Avram Has Talks in Rabat, Signs Document	H 2
Ba'th Party Delegation Departs Bucharest 12 Mar	H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

Recriminations Continue Over Kosovo Disorders	I 1
Kosovo Presidency Statement	I 1
Youth Group Meeting	I 2
RILINDJA Commentary	I 2
Belgrade Press Reports [BORBA, POLITIKA]	I 3
Serbian Assembly Discusses Kosovo Emigration	I 4
Veljko Markovic Speech	I 4
Security Official Stanojevic	I 6
Assembly Discussions	I 7
More Regional SAWP Nominations of Candidates	I 9
Kosovo Nominations	I 9
Bosnia-Hercegovina Candidates	I 9
Polish Martial Law Viewed as Unsuccessful [POLITIKA]	I 9
CSCE Postponement Termed 'Partial Success'	I 10
Spiljak Leads Delegation to USSR TU Congress	I 10
DPRK Foreign Minister Ho Tam Continues Visit	I 11
Meets Kraigher, Others	I 11
Talks With Vrhovec 15 Mar	I 11
Banquet Toasts 15 Mar	I 12
Delegate Speaks at Nonaligned Havana Meeting	I 15

REPORTAGE ON WARSAW TREATY EXERCISES 'FRIENDSHIP 82'

In Poland 13-20 March

LD121830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Scheduled tactical-operational allied exercises codenamed "Friendship-82" are to take place 13-20 March in northwest Poland. Units of the Soviet army, the GDR National People's Army and the Polish People's Army will take part in the exercises. The exercises are commanded by Gen Eugeniusz Molczyk, chief inspector of training, deputy minister of national defense and deputy commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact.

Bulgarian Radio Report

AU131445 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] According to a preliminary coordinated plan, tactical-operational allied military maneuvers under the code name of "Friendship-82" will take place in the northwestern part of Poland from 13 to 20 March, PAP has reported. Units of the Soviet army, the National People's Army of the GDR and the Polish People's Army will participate in these maneuvers, which will be commanded by the Polish deputy minister of defense and deputy commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries, Col Gen Eugeniusz Molczyk.

Exercises Continue

LD151800 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] The "Friendship-82" allied exercises are continuing. Yesterday and today soldiers from the fraternal armies met at friendship, brothers-in-arms and coalition interaction soirees. These events provided a good opportunity for a direct exchange of experiences. Soldiers shared their views on training methods and the daily work in the honorable service for the armed forces.

Soldiers, Komsomol, Free German Youth and Polish Youth Union activists shared their organizational experiences connected with the fact that they combine their service duties with work in youth organizations.

Meetings have also been held with the former participants in the national and social liberation campaigns.

Combatants and young soldiers, together with their commanders laid flowers at monuments to soldiers' glory of which there are many in the northwest of Poland -- the area on which "Friendship-82" exercises are underway.

MADRID CSCE CONFERENCE POSTPONED TILL FALL

TANJUG Reports Postponement

LD121400 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Madrid, 12 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was today postponed for November 9 this year. This decision was adopted at the plenary session chaired by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec. The decision was adopted at Switzerland's proposal.

The Madrid meeting began in September 1981, but has not so far been ended because of heavily deteriorating international conditions. The last stage of the meeting which began on February 9 featured a very sharp confrontation between the East and the West concerning the events in Poland.

Since it was impossible to continue constructive negotiations because "the Western side" refused to sign any document on the Madrid meeting before the martial law in Poland was abolished, the solution to the arisen difficulties was found today in the postponement of the meeting for next autumn.

It was decided that the draft of the Madrid meeting [word indistinct] document drawn up by European neutral and non-aligned countries, should be the basis for negotiations in the next stage of the meeting which should end by the adoption of "a comprehensive and well-balanced document".

This was today demanded by the neutral and nonaligned countries. Therefore, representatives of the 35 states governments were today addressed by the foreign ministers of Yugoslavia, Austria, and Cyprus, Vrhovec, Pahr and Rolandis. The plenary session is still underway.

SFRY's Vrhovec Speech

LD130000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Madrid, 12 Mar (TANJUG) -- Speaking in Madrid today, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, first pointed out that the Conference on European Security and Cooperation has been held in constantly exacerbating international circumstances. Owing to this the meeting has already lasted for a year and a half and would again resume work on 9 November. To be frank, Vrhovec added, the sum total of our achievements is not impressive, but I believe that the European public and the whole world will welcome our decision to postpone the session, because the only alternative is total failure with all the grave consequences for the future of our continent.

Vrhovec considers that the Madrid conference has "become the victim of a new wave of global exacerbation between the blocs." "To prevent this ship from being wrecked by the stormy seas," he said, "we had to steer it to a safe haven in good time. This is what we have done with the help of the initiative of the neutral and nonaligned countries. Let us hope that in the meantime the sea will calm down."

"World tension continues to grow," Vrhovec stressed, "and hotbeds of crisis to multiply. The deterioration of detente could not bypass Europe, because detente must be a world process. Moreover, the area of confrontation is increasingly shifting to this continent, especially in the military sphere."

In this connection he said that the arms race has entered what is maybe its most critical stage since the cold war. "This is a cause of deep concern for all of us. Consequently it is necessary to step up international political activities in order to stop tension and rivalry between East and West, otherwise we will again find ourselves on the slippery slope of the cold war and be facing the threat of a nuclear conflict," Vrhovec warned.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs believes that the conference on the measures aimed at promoting trust, security and disarmament in Europe can offer a way out of this dangerous situation. He advocated the convening of such a conference and stressed that the Madrid conference will fail to attain its goals if it ignores this call.

"Despite all the shortcomings and difficulties facing it, we may say that the Madrid meeting has covered an important stretch of the road," Vrhovec continued, because, he noted, "though we are facing this halt and are confronted by sharp differences, we must not lose sight of the results achieved to date. They should serve as the starting point on which we can rely in our future efforts." Vrhovec also pointed out the significance of the draft final document of the meeting submitted by the neutral and nonaligned countries. "I hope that I will not appear to be lacking in modesty if I say," he added, "that this is a really balanced and meaningful proposal. This proposal offers a sound basis which leads us to the threshold of final accord on the final document. It is also encouraging that the draft has met with a positive general appraisal."

Stressing that the "growing cooperation, understanding and trust among the neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe is especailly valuable," Vrhovec continued: "It is encouraging that this role of the neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe within the framework of the conference on European security is increasingly appreciated and endorsed. Neutrality and nonalignment in Europe do not merely represent a political orientation of a number of countries. It is increasingly growing in importance as a collective contribution to security and cooperation in Europe on the basis of the Helsinki principles. What we have here, in fact, is a new positive identity in European political relations, whose importance will continue to grow with time. Yugoslavia will continue to exert comprehensive efforts to consolidate this positive trend." After saying that it is logical to feel unhappy at the shortcomings which have manifested themselves in the work of the Madrid meeting, Vrhovec stated: "We will not succumb to bitterness if we draw the necessary lesson from past experience and if we really display our will and resolve to preserve and promote the process of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation."

Vrhovec expressed the view that the work of the Madrid conference should not again be interrupted in the future, but that the conference should be brought to a successful conclusion in the fall so that it might make a beneficial contribution to the revival and promotion of detente in Europe and the world.

"Regardless of any difficulties which we might encounter at the time," Vrhovec said, "we must exert the maximum effort to reach an agreement on the final document. It is our firm conviction that this is the genuine way and the only way to be more successful in eliminating any violations of the Final Act and any nonadherence to obligations under it. This will also make it possible to promote the spirit of the Helsink principles."

Vrhovec added: "Now, someone might ask why I have not dwelt on any crisis or problems in the current European situation, especially as the Polish crisis was the cause of the sharp confrontation during this stage of the Madrid meeting. We in Yugoslavia are resolutely in favor of the inalienable right of every nation to resolve its own problems without any form of foreign interference, intervention, pressure or influence.

"Full respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of every nation and every state and for their right to decide on their own how they will live are the fundamental principles which, we believe, must be fully implemented in relations in Europe and the whole world.

"These are the basic principles of the policy of nonalignment to which Yugoslavia is devoted. In other words, this means that the rejection and refusal to accept the idea that any form of foreign domination and hegemony may be imposed on sovereign states should be the supreme law of international conduct.

"This kind of Europe which we conceived in Helsinki in 1975 cannot be built easily or quickly. The legacy is too heavy and the current contradictions are quite deep. It is our responsibility not to make the existing burden even heavier but to make a joint effort to ease it. Our agreement to do so would signify our common undertaking not to allow European problems to assume the proportions of a global bloc confrontation."

Vrhovec particularly stressed that any declaratory support for the principles of the Helsinki document will be without merit unless accompanied by their consistent implementation. In conclusion Vrhovec said: "Another intermediate stage of the extended work of the Madrid meeting is ending. We are enriched by fresh experience which though bitter is also instructive. The certainty which we still face fills Europe and the rest of the world with anxiety. It is high time we armed ourselves with political realism and a high awareness of responsibility, dispersed the dark clouds and offered fresh hope. This is the appropriate moment for me to appeal to all the delegations to make use of the pause in our work to bring closer together their views on unresolved issues. Thus when the Madrid meeting resumes its discussions we must show firm resolve to reach agreement and achieve success. Let me assure you that the Yugoslav delegation will spare no effort to attain this noble goal."

Polish Delegate's Remarks

LD132222 Warsaw PAP in English 2009 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Madrid, 13 Mar (PAP) -- Appraising the latest round of debates of the Madrid meeting of 35 states-signatories of the Helsinki CSCE Final Act Poland's representative to the meeting, Wlodzimierz Konarski told PAP correspondent Jan Dziedzic that since the resumption of Madrid debates on February 9 Poland was in a specific situation. "We were compelled to defend the good name of Poland," he said, and added:

"We are returning after five weeks of not easy political battle with the conviction that the attempt launched by NATO at the initiative of the USA to deform the process inaugurated in Helsinki has failed."

"One of the conclusions drawn by all participants from the past round of talks in Madrid is that there can be no accused nor accusers, no pupils nor teachers in the process of the CSCE."

"The course of the final phase of talks, and especially the work of the drafting [word indistinct] contradict the claims that external circumstances were allegedly making it impossible to undertake a business-like dialogue," Konarski said.

He stressed that the participants in the meeting had pledged to conclude it positively in the shortest time possible after its debates are resumed in November of this year. "In spite of the tangible worsening of the international situation, and in particular of the climate in East-West relations, the Madrid debates have reinforced us in our conviction that the majority of participants in the all-European process are vitally interested in furthering the Helsinki achievement," Konarski said.

"There are all premises to reach agreement in Madrid on a conference on the military aspects of security and confidence in Europe. Agreement to this effect is in the deepest interest of Poland and other participants in the CSCE process," he concluded.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS TO BE HELD 6 JUNE

AU152155 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] The plenum of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions was held today in Tirana. Also taking part were directing cadres of other mass organizations, chairmen of the districts' trade union councils and activists of the organization. Comrade Rita Marko, president of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions, delivered the report on the summoning of the Ninth Congress of the Albanian Trade Unions and the ensuing tasks to raise the role of the working class in order to implement the decisions of the Eighth AWP Congress. On the basis of Article 15 of the Albanian Trade Unions Statute, the plenum of the central council decided to hold the Ninth Congress of the Albanian Trade Unions on 6 June 1982 in Tirana.

Our working class and all other workers will go to the Ninth Congress of Albanian Trade Unions, which constitutes a very important political event, with a rich balance of successes in every field of socialist construction and with a steel-like unity around the party and its Central Committee led by Comrade Enver Hoxha.

It was emphasized at the plenum that the period prior to the congress will serve to further raise all the work of the directing organs and organizations of the trade unions; it will help the working class and all other workers to analyze, deeply assimilate and better implement the historic decisions of the Eighth AWP Congress, to further raise the political enthusiasm and revolutionary mobilization at work and to reinforce and overfulfill the tasks of the first half of the annual plan as well as those of 1982. The new elections in the basic organizations of the trade unions and the conferences of the trade unions of enterprises and institutions will be held during April. The conferences of the trade unions of the regions and districts to elect their directing organs and the delegates for the Ninth Congress of the Albanian Trade Unions will be held up to 20 May.

REPORTAGE ON 11-12 MAR KOSOVO DEMONSTRATIONS

Tirana Radio Reports

AU121955 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1900 GMT 12 March 1982 broadcast an approximately 5-minute report entitled: "The People of Kosovo Demonstrate Once More for Their Right: Kosovo-Republic." The item is datelined Tirana, 12 March and is based on TANJUG reports of incidents that happened in Pristina and Podujeva on 11 March. It also cites unspecified Yugoslav newspaper reports on stringent security measures adopted by the authorities to prevent a recurrence of last year's disturbances. The report cites TANJUG on the number of demonstrators involved in various incidents, as well as on boycotts of classes by pupils in various schools and cities.

In addition, the Tirana Radio report also cites various foreign press agencies such as DPA, AFP and REUTER as reporting the incidents, including reports that tear gas was used.

ATA Quotes News Agencies

AU150841 Tirana ATA in English 1700 GMT 13 Mar 82

["People of Kosovo Demonstrate Again for Their Legitimate Demands 'Kosovo Republic'" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 13 Mar (ATA) -- The Yugoslav news agency, TANJUG, reports that new demonstrations were staged in Pristina on Thursday in which a very large number of students and pupils took part. In order to prevent the demonstrations in Kosovo, as the Yugoslav press has reported, extraordinary measures were adopted. Besides the mobilization of the apparatus of the Communist League of Yugoslavia, of various state organs and organizations, numerous military and police forces had been brought in Kosovo, the patrols in streets had increased and scruplous guards were employed in the higher, secondary schools and in many work centers.

Despite these security measures, as TANJUG reports, on Thursday hundreds of young boys and girls of the higher schools demonstrated at the beginning in front of the building of the pedagogical academy and the technical faculty, launching the slogans "Kosovo - Republic", "unity", etc.

After the police interfered, a larger group of people, made up mainly of secondary school pupils, gathered in the street of "Ivo Lola Ribar" secondary school and of the technical school, sang patriotic songs, waved black and red scarves, symbolizing the Albanian flag and shouted different slogans.

TANJUG agency also reports that a large number of secondary school pupils, who boycotted their lessons, joined the demonstrators. A report by the Committee of the Communist League of Pristina commune that convened urgently on the occasion, stresses that such manifestations occurred also in the economic school of Pristina, where a group of 400 pupils boycotted their lessons. The lessons were also boycotted in other schools of Pristina and Obiliq.

Other agencies as AFP, DPA, PRESS, REUTER, etc, have given news on these demonstrations. The West German News Agency DPA reports that in the first anniversary of the beginning of the demonstrations in the region of Kosovo, thousands of people, mainly Albanian youngsters, demonstrated again in favour of the creation of a republic of Kosovo.

On Thursday before noon, hundreds of students and school pupils gathered in Pristina in the yard of the student center, where the known demonstrations were staged on March 11, last year.

Shortly afterwards militia units blocked roads in the T2 [as received], telephone links with the rest of the country were also cut. During the demonstrations the security forces clashed with the demonstrators. When finally several hundred people gathered in front of the provincial parliament building, police used tear gas to disperse them.

At the same time there were demonstrations in four other cities. In Pristina during the evening several thousands people gathered to take a silent march.

The French News Agency AFP in its report entitled "Situation in Kosovo Continues To Be Tense" writes among the other things, "On March 12, morning, it seemed that the demonstrations staged one after the other in five cities assumed much more larger proportions as the official communique of the Committee of the Communist League of Pristina gave understand. [as received] Clashes took place, as a result of which two people were injured in Podujevo while in Pristina police used tear gas and clubs.

The demonstrations that began on March 11 in the morning in Pristina, continued in the evening in the boulevard of the capital, where, according to PRESS, thousands of young people most of whom dressed in red and black, the colours of the Albanian flag, manifested. According to the daily "NOVOSTI", today in midday, all the schools were closed".

In Podujevo, 30 km north of Pristina, where the clashes last year were the fiercest, "a great number of demonstrators were gathered", against whom the police interfered brutally.

In Suva Reka, hundreds of pupils of a secondary school took to the courtyard chanting "Kosovo - Republic", "unity, unity" and "release our friends". The school was closed for 10 days. In two other cities too, in Obiliq near Pristina and Peja, southwest of the region, demonstrations and clashes took place.

According to the reports received by telephone from Kosovo, the British news agency REUTER points out that such demonstrations of protest with the demand "Kosovo-Republic" and asking the release of the prisoners were held in other cities as well.

Press reports point out that these manifestations and protests "coincide with the first anniversary of the beginning of demonstrations that occurred in that region, populated mainly by Albanians and that culminated with the bloody clashes that took place by the end of March and at the beginning of April last year." They stress also that actually the oppressive measures in Kosovo have increased and the streets of the cities, mainly those in Pristina have been filled with numerous units of the army, police and security.

ATA COMMENTARY ON WARSAW PACT EXERCISES

AU150945 Tirana ATA in English 0905 GMT 15 Mar 82

["Another Demonstration of Force by the Aggressive Warsaw Treaty" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 15 Mar (ATA) -- The aggressive forces of the Warsaw Treaty began another round of joint exercises in the northwestern regions of Poland. Soviet, Polish and East German troops take part in these exercises code-named "Druzhba 82". According to a report of the Polish News Agency PAP, "coordinated tactical operations "will be conducted in these exercises.

This new demonstration of force by the aggressive Warsaw Treaty in the Polish soil is done right after the visit of a high-ranking Polish party and government delegation, headed by General Jaruzelski paid to Moscow. Not more than one month and a half ago, the large-scaled winter exercises of this bloc, in which took part the Soviet, Czechoslovakia, in some regions near the borders with Poland and East Germany. These exercises, in which took part, as was officially reported, 25,000 troops and a large number of artillery pieces, tanks and aircraft, were supervised by the supreme commander of the military forces of the Warsaw Treaty, the Russian Marshal Kulikov.

The fact that the present exercises are taking place in the territory of Poland means that this demonstration of force is directly linked with the course of events in Poland, in which the state of emergency has been established there for 3 months now a result of the great aggravation of the struggle for power between different political forces, behind which stand the Soviet social-imperialists and international bourgeoisie. Through this sabre-rattling, which is a component part of the aggressive plans of this bloc, the Kremlin aims at demonstrating its determination to restrain its vassals. In the meantime, this demonstration of force poses a danger to the European peoples.

ZERI I RINISE DISCUSSES FREE MILITARY SCHOOLS

AU132000 Tirana ZERI I RINISE in Albanian 3 Mar 82 p 3

[Pandi Prifti article: "The Role of the Youth Organizations in Further Revolutionizing Training in the Free Military Schools"]

[Excerpts] Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed at the Eighth AWP Congress: "The army and the people in our country are one and indivisible. The strengthening of this unity and these links is also served by the establishment of free military schools in accordance with the teachings of the great Lenin. Their consolidation is making military training an indivisible part of the life and activity of all working people."

Implementing the party's and Comrade Enver's Marxist-Leninist teachings, the free military schools have by now assumed the complete aspects of a real political-military institution and are actively playing an important part in the combat training of all structures in accordance with the military art of people's warfare. The achievements are comprehensive: political, ideological, organizational and military. [paragraph continues]

Tens and hundreds of these schools are exemplary in all directions and one can find everywhere free military schools of advanced experience with regard to the quality and productivity of training, the material base, cadre training, training and so forth. High and stable results have been achieved in the various subjects and disciplines of complex combat training with [regular] troops. Training has been placed on sound scientific foundations. The material base in classrooms and in the field has been perfected and enriched. The leadership and command capabilities of the cadres, reservists, volunteers, pupils and students, have been raised. There have been improvements also in perfecting teaching and pedagogical forms and methods.

But the party and Comrade Enver once more raised the task at the Eighth AWP Congress of further elevating the efforts of the youth and of achieving even higher results in political-military training, of creatively mastering the art of people's warfare, mastering the use of weapons and equipment to perfection and of constantly strengthening military discipline and order on the basis of the stringent application of laws and regulations. These great and important tasks require the strengthening, vitalization and revolutionization of the educational, organizational and mobilizing role of the youth organizations in the free military schools concerning defense problems. They also require that the youth organizations should raise their educational, organizational and mobilizing activity to a higher scientific level. This means that young people should raise their exemplary role during their training in the free military schools and that they should consider their attitude to training as a socialist attitude toward work, duty and training for defense. The youth organizations and committees in the free military schools should master the training program and consider it an important part of their activity. Youths are required to be the first in mastering and achieving the tasks and training targets. They must not reconcile themselves to concessions and they must criticize all formalistic actions, monotony, the misuse of training time and unjustified absenteeism. They must stimulate revolutionary pride and ambition in training, stimulate a practical creative spirit; carry out their actions to perfection, with agility and dynamism; and carry out difficult and complicated operations in conditions that are as close as possible to battle conditions.

BRIEFS

WOMEN'S DAY MEETING -- The presidency of the Albanian Women's Union General Council and the presidency of the Tirana District Women's Union today organized a large afternoon meeting in the Cultural Palace in Tirana. Taking part were women from agricultural cooperatives, economic enterprises and various other institutions. Also present were comrades Rita Marko; Besnik Bekteshi; Prokop Murra; Qirjako Mihali; Vito Kapo, president of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union; Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha and other representatives of various departments, institutions, central mass organizations and party and state district organs. Minister of Light and Food Industry Esma Ulqinaku and Zenepe Topi, secretary of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union greeted the meeting on behalf of the presidency. They spoke about the Albanian women's achievements during socialist construction. Greetings were conveyed on behalf of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front; Central Council of Trade Unions and the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 8 Mar 82 AU]

DISTRICT WOMEN'S MEETING -- On the occasion of International Women's Day, the presidency of the Sarande District Women's Union organized a meeting in which women from various enterprises, agricultural cooperatives and various institutions took part. Also present were Comrade Muho Asllani; and directing cadres of the district state and party organs. (Leona Racaro) chairman of the Women's District's Union Council, delivered the opening speech. Greetings were conveyed on behalf of the presidency of the District's Women's Union. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 8 Mar 82 AU]

ZHIVKOV BEGINS 3-DAY VISIT TO KUWAIT 15 MAR

Statement on Arrival

AU151456 Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Kuwait, 15 Mar (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of Bulgaria's State Council, arrived in Kuwait. At the invitation of the amir of the State of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, he will pay a three-day official and friendly visit. At the airport Mr Todor Zhivkov was welcomed by the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, by the prince and prime minister of Kuwait, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah and other officials.

This is the first visit of a Bulgarian head of state to Kuwait in the brief history of Bulgaro-Kuwaiti relations. It is a fresh proof of the consistent peace loving policy of Bulgaria, aimed at peaceful cooperation and understanding with all countries and peoples. Although originating only two decades ago, two countries' relations are developing dynamically. Bulgaria and Kuwait have signed and successfully fulfill a number of agreements. Fruitful contacts at various levels are carried out and the economic and trade cooperation is developing. A considerable contribution to expanding and deepening the relations of friendship and cooperation were the talks held last September between Mr Todor Zhivko and Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah during the amir's visit to Sofia.

During the current visit of Mr Todor Zhivkov's to Kuwait, too, in the focus of attention at the Bulgaro-Kuwaiti summit meeting will be the questions pertaining to the further development of bilateral friendly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation. Views will be exchanged also on the presentday aggravated international situation which evokes unrest and concern in both conversing parties. Both Bulgaria and Kuwait express common interest in preserving and consolidating peace and security in the world. The two sides' stands on a number of important international issues coincide or are similar: on the necessity of making every effort to safeguard peace, on easing the international tension, on halting the (?arms) race and especially in the field of nuclear weaponry, on doing away with the hotbeds of tension.

In the Salaam Palace, the residence of Bulgaria's president of the State Council during his stay in Kuwait, there was a brief friendly talk between Mr Todor Zhivkov and the amir of Kuwait.

Mr Todor Zhivkov made a statement for the Kuwaiti press. He stressed: "I would like, first of all to thank cordially the amir of the State of Kuwait, His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, for the kind invitation to visit your country. It is my special pleasure to deliver to the Kuwaiti people the friendly regards and best wishes of the Bulgarian people. His highness Shaykh Jabir as-Sabah and myself had fruitful talks in September 1981 in Sofia. We believe that this first visit of a Bulgarian head of state to your country will promote the further deepening of the friendly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation between Bulgaria and the State of Kuwait. In the forthcoming talks we shall exchange views also on topical problems of the international situation which evokes grounded serious concern over mankind's fate. We are convinced that this visit will contribute to the consolidation of peace and understanding among peoples. I am happy that, as a guest of His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, I will have the opportunity to become familiar with the centuries-old culture of your country and with the achievements of the Kuwaiti people on the road of peace and progress".

Meets Kuwaiti Premier

AU151942 Sofia BTA in English 1831 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Kuwait, 15 Mar (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received this afternoon in the residential quarters he is staying at the moment -- the Salaam Palace -- Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah -- the heir to the crown and prime-minister of Kuwait.

During the talks discussions went on the possibilities for the development of the friendly relations and for deepening the cooperation in the sphere of economy and trade between Bulgaria and Kuwait. Views were exchanged on some topical international matters including questions related to strengthening peace and security of the Gulf. The talks which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, were attended by Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign affairs minister and by Mr Andrei Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

PETUR MLADENOV CONCLUDES SCANDINAVIA VISIT

Press on Sweden Visit

AU131929 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Mar 82 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] At the official talks held between Petur Mladenov, minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Ola Ullsten, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Sweden, the positive development of bilateral relations in political, economic, cultural and other spheres were discussed. The two ministers expressed the conviction that neither the differences in the social order nor their views on certain international problems nor the geographic remoteness between Bulgaria and Sweden are a hindrance to expanding and deepening the mutually beneficial ties in various fields. It was also stated that in this respect there were good will and desire not only on behalf of Bulgaria but also on behalf of Sweden. There are also a number of untapped possibilities in this respect, particularly regarding scientific-technical cooperation and the new forms of economic cooperation such as production sharing and joint activities in third countries.

Touching on cultural relations, the two ministers emphasized that progress in this field is particularly substantial and that this is an essential contribution to the two peoples becoming better acquainted. Petur Mladenov expressed gratitude for Sweden's broadly marking the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

While discussing the international situation, the greatest attention was devoted to the threat of the policy of confrontation, which certain circles in some countries are trying to impose on the world regardless of the clearly expressed will of the people to live in peace and cooperation. The foreign ministers reiterated the stands of Bulgaria and Sweden that the only way to clear up the international climate is through the road toward negotiations on all disputed questions. This is by strictly observing the principles of equality, equal security and noninterference in the domestic affairs of countries.

Minister Petur Mladenov emphasized that it was particularly important now to create circumstances at the Madrid meeting so that a balanced final document is adopted that would include a resolution on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. He said that a good basis for such a document would be the draft proposal of the neutral and nonaligned countries. In this connection, the two ministers expressed the hope that the USSR-U.S. negotiations would set a limit on the number of nuclear weapons in Europe and reduce the world arms race. The two ministers also discussed other international issues, and it was noted that the two sides had similar or close stands.

Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, invited the Swedish foreign minister to pay an official visit to Bulgaria. This invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Ola Ullsten, minister of foreign affairs, gave an official dinner in honor of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. During the dinner, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, the two ministers proposed toasts.

The Swedish foreign minister, Ola Ullsten, expressed pleasure with the successful development of Bulgarian-Swedish relations within the past few years and with the increasing frequent official contacts between the two countries.

In his reply, Minister Petur Mladenov emphasized that Bulgarian-Swedish relations were successfully developing, because they were based on the mutual striving and genuine desire of the peoples of the two countries to cooperate and contribute to strengthening peace and security in Europe and in the world.

He signaled attention to the common desire to intensify economic and scientific-technical relations and emphasized the need to search for and introduce new forms of cooperation so that possibilities in the two countries could be exploited. The minister expressed gratitude for Sweden's marking the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

A major prerequisite for expanding cooperation is the existence of favorable international conditions. The Bulgarian foreign minister emphasized that recent world developments could not, unfortunately, do anything but arouse concern. Attempts are being made to limit the ties with certain countries, something which is against the universally recognized norms of behavior between the countries. The efforts of influential circles to return relations to the period of confrontation are more and more intensifying. The world does not need super armament, but disarmament. Disarmament, however, needs honest, serious and constructive negotiations based on the principles of equality and equal security.

After pointing out the particular importance of the Madrid meeting in this respect, Petur Mladenov stressed the need to eliminate any attempts that would deviate its work from its direct tasks and that would make it become a site of confrontation and a tool of interference in the domestic affairs of the countries participating in this meeting. A successful termination of the meeting, and primarily a decision adopted on the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, would contribute not only to strengthening security and cooperation on our continent but also to clearing up the climate in the world.

He emphasized that the best evidence of Bulgaria's love for peace is its policy in the Balkans. A realization of the idea of making the Balkans a nuclear-free zone would be a major contribution to peace not only in Europe but throughout the world. Minister Petur Mladenov pointed out that Bulgaria appreciates the foreign political course followed by Sweden.

In conclusion, he expressed the deep conviction that the bilateral talks will contribute to developing and deepening Bulgarian-Swedish relations which is in the interest of strengthening peace and security in the world as well as of developing international cooperation.

BTA on Norway Visit

AU121958 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 12 Mar 82

[BTA special correspondent's report]

[Text] Sofia, 12 Mar (BTA) -- The offocial visit of the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Petur Mladenov, to the Kingdom of Norway ended today. Mr Mladenov (?at the invitation) [words indistinct] of the Norwegian foreign minister, Mr Svenn Stray. The talks of the two foreign ministers, as well as the other meetings of Mr Mladenov, the exchange of views with (Mr Einar Fjorde), first deputy chairmen of the Norwegian Labour Party, which holds the greatest number of places in the Parliament, have shown that with goodwill and bilateral striving for cooperation it is possible to seek to bring closer the positions of two countries, even under the conditions of the complicated international situation.

In the same spirit are the commentaries of the Norwegian political observers. The biggest Norwegian newspaper AFTENPOSTEN, which expresses the policy of the government, noted today that Mr Mladenov and Mr Stray are unanimous on the necessity of active work to continue the process started in Helsinki, and of making every effort so that the Madrid meeting will adopt a balanced final document.

This document should include a decision on a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe and to register the right of all states to equal security and for cooperation to the benefit of their people and in the name of peace.

The visit of the Bulgarian foreign minister in Norway can be definitely called useful and effective because it contributes to strengthening and expansion of bilateral contacts, to deepening the economic cooperation of Bulgaria and Norway, serving the interests of the peoples of both countries. Minister Mladenov extended an invitation to the Norwegian Foreign Minister to pay an official visit to Bulgaria.

Returns Home 12 Mar

AU121952 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, returned to Bulgaria tonight. He had paid an official visit to Sweden and Norway at the invitation of his respective colleagues -- Ola Ullsten and Sven Stray, ministers of foreign affairs of Sweden and Norway.

DYULGEROV LEADS TU DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

AU151951 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] A delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, headed by Comrade Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, left for Moscow today to attend the 17th congress of the Soviet trade unions.

ZHIVKOV ARRIVES IN BURGAS FOR PLENUM 11 MAR

AU111515 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov arrived in Burgas today. He was cordially welcomed by the Burgas citizens, and military honors were presented in Red Square. Nikolay Zhishev, first secretary of the Burgas Okrug party committee, cordially welcomed the esteemed guest. Comrade Todor Zhivkov is expected to participate in the extended plenum of the okrug party committee which will discuss problems on the intensification of agriculture. Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Vasil Tsanov and Chudomir Aleksandrov accompanied Todor Zhivkov. The first secretaries of the okrug party committees and the secretaries responsible for agriculture will also attend the plenum.

Zhivkov Speech Noted

AU121341 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Summary] "The extended plenum of the Burgas Okrug party committee on matters of intensifying agriculture ended a short while ago. Comrade Todor Zhivkov also attended the plenum." The work of the Burgas Okrug party organization and of all okrug farmers was analyzed in detail in connection with the task set by the 12th BCP Congress: mass intensification of agriculture based on accelerated implementation of the front-rank achievements and of technical progress. Okrug successes in agriculture were also assessed.

"In his extensive speech, Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized the great importance of this plenum. The problems on the agenda, he said, are of particularly great national importance. Their solution will play a major role in fulfilling the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress in the sphere of agriculture.

ASSEMBLY SESSION TO BE CONVENED ON 30 MARCH

AU112020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] The State Council is convening the Eighth National Assembly on its fifth session at 1500, Tuesday, 30 March.

ZHIVKOV MEETS SCIENTIFIC UNION BOARD 13 MAR

AU131444 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] The seventh congress of the Scientific-Technical Unions in Bulgaria ended today. A short while ago, Comrade Todor Zhivkov met at the Cultural Palace in Sofia the newly elected union central council. Todor Zhivkov emphasized the contribution of the Bulgarian scientific-technical intelligentsia to the socioeconomic development of the country and again singled attention to the comprehensive implementation of the Bulgarian and foreign frontrank experiences in the accelerated implementation of science and technical progress in production. Comrades Ognyan Doynov, Petur Dyulgerov and Kiril Zarev were also present.

BCP SECRETARIAT DECISION ON PARTY WORK CITED

AU131447 Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 13 Mar (BTA) -- RABOTNICHESKO DELO carries a decision of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party on the work of registering and carrying through the proposals of the communists and the working people and on some aspects of the improvement of this work.

On the basis of the experience of the party organization in the county of Veliko Turnovo the Secretariat of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party maintains that in recent years was enhanced the role of work with the proposals and criticism as a style and form of studying and solving local problems and the problems of the working teams, of strengthening the ties of the party with the working people, as a way of applying public opinion in government. It is noted in the decision that the Veliko Turnovo organization has created a system for generalizing, registering and control of the proposals made by the communists and the working people, which helps in solving a number of questions posed by the party organizations amd the working teams.

It is underlined that after the election campaign it is now the primary task of the party committees and organizations to create real conditions for a timely solving of the local problems and questions of the working teams through an effective use of the economic potential, the workforce and the counterplans. It is recommended to use still more effectively and flexibly the forms, methods and means of party work and government to this end, to account always for the fact that the work with the proposals and criticism of the communists and the working people is a creative work which does not tolerate any cliches, bureaucracy or red-tape methods.

It is particularly important to strengthen the live ties with the communists and the working people as one of the chief forms of replying and informing of the measures to be taken in connection with the proposals, to establish the practice of the party and economic executives to regularly meet the working teams. It is suggested that the local party organizations will check directly on the proposals falling under the competence of the respective economic and administrative authorities and, using their right of party control, to ensure their all-round realization.

The Secretariat of the CC of the BCP directs the attention of the administrations of the ministries and the central departments to the necessity of taking measures for an integral and final carrying through of the proposals.

BRIEFS

NEW SOMALI AMBASSADOR -- Issa Ibrahim (Sepeto), the newly appointed Somali ambassador to Bulgaria, has arrived in the country. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Mar 82 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADORS' DEPARTURE -- Majid Ahmad as-Samarrai'i, ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to Bulgaria, and Cornelis van Geest, ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to Bulgaria, have left the country for good. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Feb 82 p 2 AU]

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY CONVENES FOR SPRING SESSION

LD152008 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] President of the Republic Gustav Husak in his letter to the Federal Assembly Presidium has announced that according to Article 61 of the constitutional law on the Czechoslovak federation, the Federal Assembly is convened for its spring session as of 15 March 1982.

CONDITIONS FOR 'ABUSE' OF WORKERS CLASS ANALYZED

AU121227 Prague TRIBUNA No 9 in Czech 3 Mar 82 pp 8, 9

[Anna Stotova article: "To Develop Socialist Awareness"]

[Excerpts] The question is frequently being posed in connection with developments in the country of our northern neighbors of how it is possible that the antisocialist forces in Poland were able to use the workers class for their own political goals. If we want to investigate this phenomenon and its causes we must, besides analyzing Poland's economic and political development, also deal with the question of the law-governed nature of the workers class' historical development.

Socialist Awareness Does Not Come About Automatically

The degree of an individual worker's class-consciousness does not necessarily correspond to the degree of the class-consciousness of the workers class as a whole. To put it in more general terms, it can be said that even in a period in which the workers class is an independent political force and even in a period in which it is the ruling class, not every worker is automatically an aware worker. This means that not everyone who is a member of the workers class by virtue of his economic position also has the superstructure features that are characteristic of a member of the workers class.

After the victory of the socialist revolution, the conditions change under which the superstructure features of those who are economically members of the workers class are being shaped. Within the state, the supremacy of capital over labor is liquidated. As a result of the rule of the workers class, the best and most aware members of the workers class leave for leading posts. They cease to be members of the workers class in terms of their economic determination, even though they remain members of the movement, of the political movement of the workers class. As a consequence of the liquidation of the bourgeoisie's political power and economic rule, former members of the bourgeoisie, employees of the state apparatus and a considerable part of the petit bourgeoisie go over to production. These people are becoming, in terms of their economic determination, members of the workers class, but for a considerable period of time most of them remain exponents of the bourgeois or petit bourgeis ideology and, frequently, even advocates of the bourgeoisie's political movement.

Young people, too, keep joining the workers class. Their transformation from workers into workers "as such" takes place under different conditions. To a far greater extent than in the period prior to the socialist revolution, young people are coming from diverse social strata. Furthermore, they do not have their own experience of the class struggles against the bourgeoisie, of conditions characterized by exploitation of man by man. In view of these facts, it is necessary to create new forms of ideological work, forms that ensure the shaping of the superstructure features of the workers class. It is a fact that without systematic education, even under socialism, a worker can arrive, at the most, at an understanding of the interests common to a certain work collective or a certain profession but he cannot on his own, by his own effort, reach communist class-consciousness.

Ideological Work Does Not Tolerate Any Stereotype

The task of ideological work in the period of building socialism and communism is to mobilize all forces for the fulfillment of tasks connected with implementing the workers class' historical role. It therefore concentrates on all social strata of the new society. However, the fundamental task still is to work toward increasing the awarness, the degree of organization, and the political activity of the workers class. The workers youth accept the gains of the socialist revolution and of building socialism as a matter of course. All the more pronounced is their critical attitude toward shortcomings that occur in building socialism. The travel agencies' tours tend to acquaint them more with the glamor than with the seamy side of the society that is based on exploitation of man by man. That creates favorable conditions for idealizing the capitalist socioeconomic formation. The workers class is not even a homogeneous entity under socialism. It is internally deformed [as published]. However, when we want to approach it in ideological work as an internally differentiated entity, we must raise the standards not only in the area of political-ideological work but also in that of political-organizational work.

Whenever the effectiveness of ideological work is reduced, after a certain period of time the standard of the awareness of the workers class as a whole is reduced. And that establishes objective conditions -- especially when there are mistakes in the economy and policy during the period of building socialism -- for the abuse of the workers class by antisocialist forces.

A segment of the workers class (and, as the Polish events have shown, this segment can be relatively large), in view of the fact that it lacks the superstructure features of the workers class, defends the interests of a certain specific collective against all-social interests and, independently of its own will, may be abused by exponents of bourgeois interests in the struggle against the socialist system.

Therefore, as the importance of the subjective factor in the development of the socialist society grows, the role of ideological work, without which it would be impossible to complete the building of a classless society, also grows. That is why the CPCZ and other fraternal parties pay so much attention to ideological work.

SLOVAK PRAVDA ON INCREASED CREDITS TO POLAND

AU121939 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Mar 82 p 7

[Pavol Minarik article: "On the 35th Anniversary of the Signing of the Czechoslovak-Polish Treaty on Friendship and Mutual Assistance; A Turn of Historical Proportions"]

[Excerpts] The past more than three decades have a special place in the history of the Czechoslovak-Polish relations.

In the past decades we witnessed a dynamic development of cooperation between the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic. The development of relations has always stood on the foundation of socialist internationalism and has always been an important contribution to the process of forming and developing the socialist community. The situation remains unchanged also today, when our northern neighbor is undergoing a difficult and complex stage of development. In such a period the solidarity of the socialist states, the quality of their cooperation and their assistance and support are especially important. Let us recall that in recent months Polish and our party and state representatives have met more than once on various levels. Precisely at such negotiations assistance to the fraternal Poland was agreed upon, assistance in the form of increased credits and accelerated deliveries of various goods.

TRIBUNA READER URGES ASSISTANCE FOR POLAND

AU120929 Prague TRIBUNA No 9 in Czech 3 Mar 82 p 7

[Letter from Marie Moravcova from Chrudim in the column "Comment From a Letter"]

[Text] The state of emergency in Poland has averted the worst disaster. But it can be seen how difficult and tedious it will be to fix all the damage. Poland will henceforth need all the support it can get from the socialist countries, which also means our support. There have been objections to extending our help when the Poles themselves had caused all the material losses with their unending strikes. It is natural that no one is pleased about it. But who else should help if not friends?

Poland is and will remain a member of our socialist family. It is the obligation of all of us to help it overcome the difficulties. It is also up to every one of us to make sure that the enemies of socialism will never again find even a tiny crevice through which they might disturb our life. They will continue trying it. These attempts are facilitated by everyone who works indifferently, who cares only about keeping his pots full. Poland also provides an example of what the personal consequences are for those who bury their heads in the sand before the joint interest of socialism.

CONGRESS OF COMMERCE AND TRADE UNION WORKERS OPENS

LD132318 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] The 2-day Congress of the Trade Union of Workers in Commerce continued in the Palace of Culture in Prague today with a discussion. It was attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government and the National Front Central Committee headed by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and a delegation of the Central Trade Union Council. During the debate delegates talked critically about various areas of commerce and they cited many examples indicating the influence exerted by trade union bodies on the fulfillment of the plan, the improvement of the quality of services and the like. At the close of their deliberations they adopted a resolution for the activity of the trade union in the coming period. The main principles, which proceed from the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the Set of Measures, focus on the further enhancement of working people's participation in the management of trade organizations. The resolution places emphasis on improving work efficiency and the qualitative indices in home trade as well as on the further development of various forms of socialist competition.

Colotka Address 12 Mar

AU151411 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Growth of the Working People's Participation in Management: From the Congress of the Trade Union of Workers in Commerce"]

[Excerpts] The congress of the Trade Union of Workers in Commerce opened in the Prague Palace of Culture yesterday. It is taking place under the slogan "Through Increased Effectiveness and Quality of Trade's Work Toward the Fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan." The deliberations of the congress are attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front led by P. Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee presidium, and a delegation of the Central Trade Union Council [RTUM] led by [RTUM] Secretary F. Brabenec.

Among those who took the floor in the discussion was Comrade P. Colotka. In his speech he said, among other things: "Our economy continued to develop even last year, though the overall growth rate was more moderate than in the preceding years.

What we can assess positively are especially the overall growth of industrial production, the reduction of material costs, the more rapid growth of exports than of imports, and the further expansion of production and nonproduction basic assets. On the other hand, we cannot be satisfied with the results in the building industry, in agriculture, in accelerating scientific and technical progress, in the innovation of products and improving their quality, and in more promptly adapting the structure and range of products to the demands of domestic consumers and foreign trade.

"The consequences of inadequate fulfillment of the 16th CPCZ Congress resolutions in the individual production sectors are felt directly by you, trade unionists, and all employees in the trade sector when you are unable, despite all due effort, always to satisfy -- in terms of quantity, range and quality -- the citizens' demand for the merchandise they are looking for in our shops. The shortage of certain merchandise -- and I am sorry to say that it often includes merchandise that would not be absent from our shop counters if production, trade and other mutual relations were well organized -- then frequently triggers citizens' dissatisfaction and foolish shopping fevers."

Comrade P. Colotka further stressed: "The further satisfaction of our citizens' material needs does not depend so much on the general growth of the volume of merchandise but increasingly on our ability to adapt the range, quality and stylishness of products to the shoppers' demands, on our ability to ensure troublefree, prompt and regular supplies to the domestic market and to improve the conditions for shopping. The attainment of this goal presupposes the good work of both production and trade and their close mutual cooperation. And I think that in this respect we must enhance the trade's position, its social role as a communicator of the consumers' needs and guarantor of their rights vis-a-vis the producers. This role of the trade sector, which was emphasized also by the 16th CPCZ Congress, is very responsible."

PITRA, VARGA RETURN FROM VISIT TO USSR 12 MAR

AU152154 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Mar 82 p 2

[CTK report: "From a Working Visit to the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Prague, 12 March (CTK) -- CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Frantisek Pitra and the head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, Julius Varga, returned Friday from a working visit to the Soviet Union.

In the Soviet Union they exchanged experiences from the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress in the sector of agriculture and food. During their stay in the Soviet capital, they were received by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and met with USSR Minister of Agriculture Valentin Mesyats and USSR Minister of the Food Industry Voldemar Lein. They also visited some agricultural enterprises of the Moskovskaya Oblast.

At the Ruzyne Airport they were welcomed by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik. Representatives of the USSR Embassy in the CSSR were also present.

STROUGAL RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR BOTVIN

LD152010 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, today in Prague received Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia. They discussed the further development and deepening of all-round bilateral cooperation as well as the strengthening of friendship between the peoples of the two fraternal countries.

HONECKER INTERVIEWED ON INVITATION TO FRG

DW161059 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1800 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Reporter Joachim Jauer interview with Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council and SED Secretary General, and Peter Neuber, mayor of Neunkirchen/Saarland, in Leipzig; date not given -- videotaped]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Chairman, do you expect to pay a visit to Saarland this year?

[Honecker] I would first like to hear what the mayor of Neunkirchen, my birthplace, has to say.

[Neuber] There is hope that a visit of the general secretary will be possible in the near future, but that will be decided by our governments.

[Question] Would you like to invite him?

[Neuber] I am certain that the general secretary will be invited if his visit to the Federal Republic becomes possible.

[Question] Mr General Secretary, would you like to go again to your native region?

[Honecker] You know, on the occasion of my visit to the Federal Republic of Germany I will, naturally, visit a few towns I like. This includes Karlsstrasse in my birthplace of Neunkirchen, as well as, naturally, Karl Marx's birthplace.

HAGER ADDRESSES ARMY IDEOLOGICAL MEETING

LD151622 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1423 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 15 Mar (ADN) -- The most important guarantee for peace is the strengthening of real socialism. The world-political situation is made appreciably worse through the policy of arms build-up and confrontation pursued by imperialism's aggressive forces. This was said by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at a meeting in the GDR Defense Ministry today. The meeting, which dealt with basic questions of the SED's ideological work in the National People's Army, the border troops and civil defense, was chaired by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense.

Kurt Hager emphasized that the GDR, together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, is using all its powers in the fight to preserve peace and to further shape the advanced socialist society. The speaker continued: "Imperialism is trying to expand its sphere of influence world-wide, and to regain lost positions. It is using large scale anticommunism, anti-Sovietism and nationalism as a means of misleading the masses and of psychological warfare. Objectively, this leads to greater demands being made on our ideological work."

According to Kurt Hager the most important task is to broadly propagate the peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress, the proposals by the GDR and other socialist states for the prevention of a nuclear war, for disarmament and the continuation of the process of detente, and to unmask imperialism's aggressive plans. "Historic experienes confirm that only the socialist social order is capable of realizing man's prosperity, freedom and dignity," the speaker said.

Members of the SED Central Committee Margot Honecker, minister of education, and Hans-Joachim Boehme, minister for higher and vocational education, spoke at the same meeting about the fundamental tasks of education and of the GDR's universities and colleges in the creative realization of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress. Other speakers from scholarly establishments of the GDR spoke about scientific and intellectual processes in social life.

MILITARY LEADERS VISIT ROSTOCK AREA PLANTS

AU151350 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[Summary] Rostock (ADN) -- On Thursday Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, visited enterprises and facilities of the Rostock Bezirk together with Ernst Timm, Central Committee member and first secretary of the Rostock Bezirk leadership. He visited the Seeverkehr und Hafenwirtschaft VEB combine, the Fisch VEB combine, and acquainted himself with the results of research and development at the Rostock university. The talks were attended by members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee and the deputies of the minister of defense Col Gen Heinz Kessler, Col Gen Fritz Streletz and Adm Wilhelm Ehm. Army Gen Hoffmann paid tribute to the achievements of the workers and scientists of the Rostock Bezirk and to the cooperation of the combines and the university with the National People's Army.

HARRY TISCH SPEAKS AT BERLIN FDGB MEETING

LD140304 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] As reported in the news, today the FDGB delegate conferences began in eight GDR bezirks. Trade union representatives are electing new bezirk executives and delegates to the 10th FDGB Congress. Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive, made a speech at the Berlin conference. He said:

[Begin recording] The more effective we are in developing our economic potential, the more important is our country's contribution to strengthening socialism and securing peace in Europe and the world. Under the proven motto "High Increase in Performance Through Growth in Productivity, Effectiveness and Quality -- Everything for the Benefit of the People and Peace," the members of the Berlin trade union organization have played a large part in the further economic progress and the dynamic development of the economy. The advantages of socialism are increasingly linked with the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, which is effected by a better cost-benefit ratio so that productivity in particular increases considerably, which is of enormous importance.

I would like to mention a few things that are important for the future conduct of socialist competition. I refer in particular to raising the effectiveness of science and technology; the aim is the intensification and rationalization of our economy. What we have achieved so far in the sphere of the economy and production does not do justice to our potential. This year science and technology must account for 90 percent of the targeted productivity growth and 80 percent of energy, raw material and materials saving. However this demands discovering and actually utilizing all our reserves, however small or large, just as our colleagues in "Autotrans" are doing here in Berlin. In our capital a large number of science and research institutions are being planned; in socialist cooperation work with combines they are tackling scientific-technical tasks and projects which both demand and encourage new horizons of creative research.

This is being promoted by the collective work between the Academy of Sciences and the physics department of Berlin's Humboldt University, and the Narva combine for the development of energy-saving sources of light. If they succeed in developing such a source of light within a year, it will be an enormous achievement for science and technology and a saving of energy, not only for our own country, but for our befriended socialist countries and the world as a whole.

Or take the example of the development of communication by light by over 100 scientists and researchers at scientific institutions in Berlin in cooperation with workers at the publicly-owned works for television electronics, and other Berlin enterprises who see this project of socialist cooperative work, with its aim of scientific content and economic importance, as exemplary. Many other initiatives are being added. It is with optimism that we are setting ourselves the great and inspiring tasks that will feature in our present and future work. I wish all delegates, members and officials of the trade unions in the capital good health, inspired work and much success in their activities to strengthen our socialist fatherland. Forward to the 10th FDGB Congress. [end recording]

USSR SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT

LD151720 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Budapest, 15 Mar (MTI) -- Led by Eldarova Roza Basirova, department-head of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium, a delegation arrived today in Budapest.

During its week-long stay in Hungary, the visitors will get acquainted with the work of the National Assembly Office, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the Council Office of the government. They will also call at several regional and local council organs.

During the day the Supreme Soviet delegation was received by Secretary of State Dr Lajos Papp, president of the government's Council Office, who briefed the visitors about the work of local council organs.

KADAR, LAZAR RECEIVE FRENCH MINISTER OF STATE

AU151346 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Mar 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Janos Kadar and Gyorgy Lazar Have Received Michel Rocard; Talks by French Minister of State in Hungary"]

[Text] Michel Rocard, minister of state for economic planning and development of the Republic of France, and Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi, chairman of the National Planning Office, conducted talks on 11 and 12 March in Budapest.

It was noted with satisfaction by both sides that Hungarian-French economic relations have been comprehensively developing and have been augmented recently with new areas. They judged as favorable the fact that cooperation in the form of joint ventures have become a permanent feature of economic relations. They expressed willingness to further expand and intensify economic relations. That will be promoted through the means available to their governments.

They informed each other about the two countries' economic development and about timely issues of economic and social policy. They noted that successful accomplishment of the two countries' domestic tasks greatly depends on overcoming the unfavorable processes and manifestations prevailing in the world economy and that they support all positive proposals toward that end. They voiced the conviction that further expanding East-West economic relations could contribute to resolving both national and world economic problems.

The French delegation was extensively informed about experiences of the Hungarian cooperative movement and the place and role of cooperatives and small-scale enterprises in the Hungarian economy.

The two delegations exchanged views on aspects of economic direction and planning and informed one another about the two countries' planning and informed one another about the two countries' planning systems and substantive and methodological characteristics. They appraised positively the passing on of experiences that has taken place thus far between the two countries' central planning organs. They noted that there is still considerable potential with regard to exchanges of experts' opinions and joint research projects, including the forecasting of world economic processes. They expressed their willingness to stage more meetings of experts in the future and expand the exchange of publications and information. To that end they adopted a 3-year program, in which they defined the main trends and topics of cooperation.

Michel Rocard was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the MSZMP Politburo. The guest had talks with Ferenc Havasi, Politburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

He also had talks with Dr Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance; Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade; and Janos Fekete, first deputy president of the Hungarian National Bank.

The French delegation departed from Budapest Friday evening.

SITUATION AT NOWA HUTA PLANT IN POLAND NOTED

AU121440 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Mar 82 p 2

[Eva Terenyi article: "Krakow, March 1982"]

[Text] One can scarcely detect any sign of the state of emergency in Krakow, a bastion of Polish cultural and scientific life. A bustling crowd is milling around the famous cloth market of Rynek Glownyn in the center of the old city, browsing along the counters of Polish popular art and souvenir vendors. The only conspicuous difference is that, this time, it is not foreign tourists, but the Poles themselves and, primarily, the residents of Krakow that are enjoying their city's colorfulness and vibrancy. Yet, Krakow was not left out of the chaotic events that followed August 1980 or the impact of them. It seems that the normalization of life has made more rapid headway here following the introduction of the state of emergency.

When you visit the Lenin metallurgical plant of Nowa Huta, the country's largest industrial enterprise, employing almost 40,000 people, what the workers mention first of all is: since 13 December they have at last been able to work continuously. There is no problem either with power or coal deliveries. Iron ore supplies from the Soviet Union have been normal throughout, so much so that there is now a stockpile of 800,000 tons on the premises of the combine -- that is, sufficient for 3 months. They are even overfulfilling their plan with regard to certain kinds of products, although, because of maintenance work on one of the blast furnaces, this year they will produce considerably less steel than the over 6 million-ton annual capacity of the Huta Lenina.

A few workers of the roughing mill and the converter steel plant have said that being able to work steadily and continuously is now the most important thing for them, for that is what is needed to enable them to live normally and provide for their children everything they need. That is something that is not exactly easy with a family like, for instance, Jerzy Kula's, with a wife and four children at home.

In addition to cost of living problems, the main thing preoccupying the workers is the trade unions -- or more precisely, their future. At the time, Jerzy Kula and his fellow worker Janusz Switaj -- like the majority of the combine's workers -- joined Solidarity with great hopes.

"We were very disappointed," says J. Kula, "and, in my case, I left after a few months. What sort of a trade union do we want?" -- he reflects for a moment. "The essence is that it should be truly concerned with the workers' affairs."

His buddy nods, adding: "We personally do not have much faith in a revival of Solidarity."

In addition to party and economic leaders of the combine, a few representatives of the plant's youth organization, the sector trade unions and Solidarity attended a press conference at the Huta Lenina. As they have said: In contrast to the rumors of certain Western radio stations, no one was hurt in the course of restoring order at the plant. There was no need to apply physical force. Nineteen of the working people of the enterprise were interned, but 10 of them have already been released and more will be permitted to go home soon.

Kazimierz Miniur, first secretary of the party committee of the combine, who is also a member of the PZPR Central Committee, said: Between August 1980 and 13 December 1981, 1,400 people left enterprise party organizations and 400 more returned their party cards after 13 December. Of the latter, 184 were expelled. The combine's party organization now has 6,400 members. The party members are becoming more active. For instance, the participation in members' meetings is 99-100 percent.

And here are some more particulars -- not only about the giant Nowa Huta enterprise, but about the entire Krakow party organization this time -- revealed by Krystyn Dabrowa, first secretary of the Krakow party committee, at a meeting with journalists: Following 13 December, the city's party membership went down by 3,900: 2,400 people left voluntarily and 1,500 were expelled. There were quite a lot of intellectuals among those who voluntarily returned their party cards, including some 500 of Krakow's institutes of higher education. However, at only four of the city's basic party organizations was there a stance adopted against the state of emergency. Anguished debates about the justification for introducing the state of emergency and the manner of a way out of the crisis began among the intelligentsia in particular.

This path-seeking was also discussed at a meeting held at the Kuznica, a prestigious club of the Krakow intelligentsia. According to members of the club's presidium it means a very great deal that, with normalization of the situation, various creative associations can gradually resume their activity and the club can also continue its normal work.

KADAR TOURS FOREIGN TRADE MINISTRY WITH VERESS

LD121258 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Budapest, 11 Mar (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, visited the Hungarian Foreign Trade Ministry on Thursday. He was accompanied by Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

The guests were received by Deputy Prime Minister Joszef Marjai and Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress. At a meeting, attended by the party and mass organization leaders of the ministry, Peter Veress informed the guests on current issues of Hungarian foreign trade.

Peter Veress pointed out that, inspite of the unfavourable conditions, Hungary's foreign trade recorded successful data in 1981.

"Our contribution to the international division of labour improved, as well as our cooperation with the socialist countries. We have good reason to say that, despite the increasing problems of the Hungarian economy, it worked properly without being affected by the unfavourable developments in the world economy and international political life," said the minister.

"Our economy, and foreign trade enjoy a respect in the world. We are reliable partners, we meet the demands laid down in our contracts," stressed Peter Veress.

Janos Kadar spoke in terms of appreciation about the results of the Hungarian foreign trade, as well as about the activity of the communities of the ministry and foreign trade companies in the realization of the main guidelines of the 12th MSZMP Congress held in 1980.

PZPR POLITBURO SETS TASKS FOR PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

AU160730 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Mar 82 p 3

["The Tasks of Party Organizations and Cadres Arising from the Politburo Report and the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum Decision" -- signed by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and dated 6 March, capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE SEVENTH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM CONFIRMED THE PARTY'S WILL TO CONTINUE DEMOCRATIC REFORMS IN SOCIOPOLITICAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE AIMED AT STABLY OVERCOMING THE RESULTS OF THE CRISIS AND AT PROVIDING THE WORKING PEOPLE, AND PARTICULARLY THE WORKERS, WITH A REAL INFLUENCE ON THE FUNCTIONS OF THE ORGANS OF POWER, STATE AND ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION. WHILE FOLLOWING THE PATH OF REFORMS, WE WILL CREATE MECHANISMS WHICH WILL MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO RETURN BOTH TO THE PERIOD OF DEFAMATIONS BEFORE AUGUST 1980 AND TO THE SITUATION PREVAILING BEFORE 13 DECEMBER 1981.

THE PARTY MUST RESTORE ITS FORCES TO ACTION IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE SOCIALISM CHARACTER OF REFORMS AND AGAINST THE ENEMIES OF SOCIALISM. THIS WILL BE THE PURPOSE OF IMPLEMENTING THE FOLLOWING TASKS:

I. Strengthening the Links of the Party With the Workers Class and the Entire Society, and Making Fuller use of the Institutions of Socialist Democracy

1. In their daily activity, party echelons should keep closely in touch with enterprise collectives and tackle matters concerning them. For this purpose they should change the style of activity that has been practiced to date, should orient the aktivs' activity toward frequent and close contacts with people, should intensify contacts between basic party organizations, on the one hand, and members of the central, voivodship, city and commune authorities, and workers in the party apparatus, on the other. Executive bodies of voivodship committees will adopt decisions necessary in this regard before 30 March 1982.

With the intention of taking a closer look at the problems of party organizations and giving them all-round assistance, in line with the intentions of the seventh plenum and with the proposals voiced in the precongress discussion, the Politburo has resolved that all political workers on the staff of the Central Committee and of other committees who still do not belong to basic party organizations at enterprises should join enterprise organizations.

2. To implement the decision of the seventh Central Committee plenum, all party echelons and organizations should assess the political situation in basic party organizations, the activity and position of each party member.

Party organizations and echelons should particularly carefully assess the style of work of party members and nonparty members holding leading positions because the latter have the duty of carrying out the economic reform and looking after the working people's affairs.

In compliance with the slogan that party members must excel in work, in March and April 1982 basic party organizations will assess how party members cope with their professional duties and will set for them concrete party tasks connected primarily with implementing the economic reform and with accomplishing the current production tasks.

Active participation in public organizations is one of the important obligations of party members. Party organizations will assess the activity of their members in public organizations and will set appropriate tasks.

3. In compliance with the slogan: "The Party Moves Closer to the Matters of the Working People," at open party meetings in April in May 1982, all enterprises committees and executive bodies in basic party organizations will assess the activity of social commissions, price teams and workers services in dealing with the social affairs of collectives. Following those meetings, lists of priority issues which are to be settled by the enterprise or the institution, within their capabilities, should be compiled.

4. The party has the pressing duty to fight bureaucratism and indifference, to improve the functions of offices and institutions. Before the end of April 1982, executive bodies of voivodship committees will assess the activity of party members supervising the examination of complaints submitted by the people to individual offices, institutions and enterprises, and will define appropriate tasks.

The system of examining letters, complaints and proposals that exists in the party is to be modified to accelerate their settlement and to increase the effectiveness of control. Auditing commissions and experienced party aktivs retired on pensions should be engaged in this work.

5. Party organizations should expand the circles of workers aktivs, should make use of their experiences, opinions and advice in settling enterprise production and social problems.

To increase assistance to basic party organizations, groups of workers and rural aktivs should be set up under city, city commune and commune committees. Those groups are to be included in the permanent training and information system in regional party work centers, which should be completed in March 1982.

6. To strengthen the links between party organizations and echelons, on the one hand, with enterprise collectives and communities, on the other, it is highly important to intensify the activity of problem commissions. The activity of those commissions should enrich the work of party echelons, should bring the party closer to the real problems, issues and needs of the working people. As advisory bodies under party echelons, those commissions must seek advice in the broad circle of party aktivs not belonging to them, must make use of the political and professional knowledge of scientists and practical workers, including those not affiliated with the party.

The Politburo advises party committees to assess, before the end of June 1982, the activity performed by the present commissions, to invigorate their work for the benefit of individual social and trade communities, and to make fuller use of their assessments and proposals in the work of party echelons.

7. Party echelons and organizations are obligated to enhance the development of democracy within enterprises. In line with the seventh plenum decision, enterprises are expected to set up public consultative commissions. Those commissions should consult the enterprise leadership on important draft decisions. The commissions are to be formed on the strength of the decision adopted by the enterprise manager. Party organizations should see to it that the commissions include enterprise employees, both party and nonparty members, remarkable for their honest work, initiatives and high qualifications in the trade.

The commissions should include workers, the best engineers, technicians and economists, talented young people and representatives of individual branches. In nominating candidates to the commissions, advice should be sought both in branch organizations and among nonparty members. The commissions formed must, along with the enterprise management, work out and support their own work regulations.

8. Executive bodies of basic-level party committees should periodically assess the work of party members involved in social commissions. The first such assessment, along with the examination of issues concerning summer vacations for collectives, children and youths, should be made before the end of May 1982.

9. Party organizations should actively join the discussion on the future of the trade union movement in Poland. Those problems should also be broadly dealt with in the mass media.

10. In overcoming the results of the crisis, a great role may belong to citizens' committees of national rebirth, which provide a platform for authentic cooperation among Poles irrespective of their ideological orientations and organizational affiliation.

The party's intention is that this movement continue to develop, that it attracts the nation's patriotic forces and provide the Poles with the bases for an accord in the name of the supreme interests -- peace, the security and integrity of the Polish state borders, the restored economy and the improved living standards of the people.

That movement should obtain a stable place in the system of socialist democracy with its share in shaping the country's sociopolitical and economic life.

The Politburo has obligated party echelons and organizations to give citizens' committees of national rebirth the necessary assistance.

11. PZPR-affiliated council members must constantly see to it that people's councils function correctly. The Politburo emphasizes the need to continuously inspire people's councils and their problem commissions to exert their control functions over local state administrative organs, particularly in the sphere of serving the citizens and of settling the working people's daily problems. Party committees should inspire and assist party groups in people's councils in the fulfillment of their statutory obligations.

II. The General Party Discussion on the Draft Ideoporgrammatic Declaration, "What Do We Fight and Strive For"

The Central Committee has submitted the draft ideoprogrammatic declaration, "What Do We Fight and Strive For," to a general party discussion. The point of that discussion is to restore the ideological principles of Marxism-Leninism to their rank and to contribute toward the consolidation of party ranks.

1. Before 15 April, all party organizations will discuss the draft declaration and will convey their remarks, proposals and suggestions to commune, city commune, city and district committees. Before 15 May, the latter will hold their plenary sessions on ideological issues and will discuss conclusions arising from the discussions on the draft declaration in basic party organizations.

2. Whether at their plenary sessions or within executive bodies, voivodship committees will sum up and assess the results of the discussion on the draft declaration and, before the end of May 1982, will present the document along with their remarks to the Ideo-educational Work Department of the Central Committee.

3. Enriched with conclusions drawn from the general party discussion, the draft declaration will be presented at a Central Committee plenum.

4. The discussion on the draft declaration is to be regarded as a component part of the work connected with the propaganda [upowszechnianie] of the ninth congress program. Representatives of nonparty circles should be invited to meetings discussing the draft declaration and the ninth congress program.

The discussion will be reported in the press, radio and television.

III. The Propaganda of the Ninth Congress Program

The seventh plenum emphasized the stability and irreversibility of the changes in socio-political life outlined in the ninth congress resolution. After the ninth congress, there were no favorable conditions for spreading the program and the new statutes adopted in the party and society. Our pressing task is to compensate for those arrears.

1. The Politburo has obligated executive bodies of voivodship committees to draw up plans for spreading the ninth congress program and the new statutes. The Central Committee's ideological and information departments will work out the necessary training and propaganda materials, and the press, radio and television department will provide a concept for disseminating those problems in the mass media.

2. Within the party training network, the following subjects are to be highlighted in the second quarter of 1982:

A) The Leninist norms of party life in the ninth congress decisions and in the new PZPR statutes;

B) The ninth congress economic program, the principles of the economic reform and the ways of overcoming the crisis;

C) The problems of socialist democracy and self-government in the ninth congress program.

The Ideoeducational Work Department of the Central Committee will prepare appropriate supplementary meterials to these subjects.

3. An important role in spreading the ninth congress materials should belong to the discussion of the long-term PZPR program. The Central Committee commission for working out the long-term PZPR plan is expected to complete its work in the fourth quarter of 1982 and to present the results of its work to a general party and general public discussion.

IV. Strengthening the Party's Ideological, Political and Organizational Unity

The seventh plenum found that consolidating the Marxist-Leninist features of the PZPR and restoring the party's ideological, political and organizational unity was the supreme task. The following steps will be taken for this purpose:

1. In conformity with the seventh plenum resolution, executive bodies of voivodship committees will assess the programs and activity of movements, structures, forums and seminars possessing the characteristics of extra statutory groups and, before the end of March 1982, will adopt appropriate decisions on those issues.

2. The full acceptance of the Marxist-Leninist principles of the statutes and the active implementation of all tasks stemming from the ninth congress resolution, the seventh plenum resolution and the Politburo report at the seventh Central Committee plenum is a condition for PZPR affiliation. PZPR members and candidate members are required to back the decisions of the Military Council of National Salvation.

3. Issues concerning the ideological, political and moral purity of party ranks should be the focus of the attention of basic party organizations, party echelons and party control commissions. Further actions must be taken to purge the party of people breaking the statutory and moral norms, and the party and the public must be informed about them.

4. The press, radio, television, publishing houses and the ideological front in its activity as a whole must everymore broadly highlight problems concerning the struggle against propaganda and antisocialist subversion, unmasking their antisocialist and anti-Polish substance and effects harmful to the country and society.

5. The ideological front in its activity must also highlight the fundamental principles of the international policy pursued by the Polish People's Republic, must show the results of cooperation with the Soviet Union and with all countries of the socialist community, and of the assistance they give to our country in difficult times.

6. The problems of party unity and of ideological threats to it are to be carefully highlighted at the national ideotheoretical conference which is to be held early in April 1982. The Ideoeducational Work Department of the Central Committee will work out and will present to the Politburo in May 1982 a long-term program for the party's ideological activity.

7. The Central Committee Science and Education Departments, as well as Ideoeducational Work Departments, will work out and, in April, present a program for engaging party establishments for theoretical work, Marxist scientists and specialists in social sciences at higher schools and the establishments of the Polish Academy of Sciences in the ideopolitical activity of the party.

Taking into account the present need, these Central Committee departments will at the same time instruct the higher school of social sciences, the Institute for the Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism and other establishments for social and political sciences to carefully work out supplementary materials for the needs of party training work, as well as invigorate their participation in journalistic and propaganda activity.

8. The Science and Education, the Ideoeducational Work, the Culture, the Press, Radio and Television Departments of the Central Committee, as well as executive bodies of voivodship committees will, before the end of April 1982, analyze the political and cadre situation at higher and secondary schools, in culture, and among journalists, and will present to the Politburo a long-term work program for them.

V. The Implementation of Economic Reform and the Fulfillment of Economic Priorities

1. The tasks facing the party as a result of the implementation of economic reform demand that party organizations and cells undertake activity on a wide scale. It is necessary to develop political and instructive work to help in the battle against wastefulness and to improve efficiency, discipline and work in organizations. Party members, especially party technicians, engineers and economists should play a leading role in encouraging innovation and rationalization and in seeking new technical and organizational solutions to improve the quality of production, save on raw and other materials and develop import substitution production.

2. The new conditions for th functioning of the economy demand that the methods of party control over economic life be modified. The organizational section, together with the remaining Central Committee sections, is working on guidelines on how to organize party activity in an enterprise working under the new conditions necessitated by the reform. In this connection, the guiding thought should be the principle that party cells and organizations do not run the economy directly, but initiate undertakings aimed at developing production and improving its quality and efficiency, and appraise the economic and social results of economic management. Party cells and organizations also have the duty of caring about the living, working and recreational conditions of the work forces, and they coordinate the interests of their own enterprise with general social interests. By means of the economic production and social results achieved, party cells and organizations have the duty of carrying out an appraisal of the leadership echelons and arrive at personal conclusions, of which all the work forces, and in the future also the workers self-managements, will have to be informed.

Particular attention should be devoted to making the basics and the aims of the economic reform generally known. For this purpose, the Central Committee economic section is working on basic guidelines of party training, which cover the most important problems in the functioning of enterprises according to the reformed principles. Party members in the Polish economic society, the chief technical organization, the scientific society of organization and administration and the bookkeeping societies in Poland should render valuable aid in broadening the economic education of the workforces.

3. Industrial activity for the benefit of agriculture is extremely important for improving the people's supply of agricultural produce and food. The Politburo recommends that voivodship committees carry out a penetrating appraisal by the end of May this year on the party activities that have been taken up and whose purpose is to speed up the production changeover in certain specified industrial plants to meet the needs of agriculture and the food economy. The way production resources are employed and the quality of products in plants specializing in agricultural equipment should also be appraised.

4. Developing housing construction and meeting the young generation's demand for housing more quickly lies within our party's range of interests; therefore it should make use of all possibilities in this sphere.

Party cells and organizations should initiate and support all undertakings aimed at increasing the number of new apartments being handed over, obtaining apartments and correctly administering them. This particularly involves problems such as: Increasing the production of building materials and making use of local raw materials for this purpose, making better use of our building potential for housing construction, speeding up the conversion of offices to housing, developing cooperative construction including individual construction (taking into account the increased help from work enterprises), developing private construction in rural parishes for young specialist echelons working in rural areas, and carrying out a survey on the housing available in order to give life to the principle that one family is entitled to one apartment.

The Politburo places party committees of all levels under an obligation to carry out analyses and appraisals of all problems concerning the development of housing construction in their areas by the end of June.

5. We regard the consistent implementation of the principles of economic reform in accordance with the resolution of the ninth congress and the Sejm's normative acts as the basic political task facing party committees and organizations as far as the economy is concerned.

The Politburo recommends that party organizations in enterprises, institutions and ministries carry out an appraisal of the activities of those party members responsible for the introduction of the reform by the end of March.

Also by the end of March, party organizations in factories will carry out a comprehensive analysis and check on the functioning of enterprises and their individual organizational cells according to the principles of the reform.

Party organizations in ministries will carry out an appraisal of the way their organizational cells meet the requirements of the economic reform and will appraise the work of those party members responsible for working out the normative acts, instructions and explanations foreseen in the laws passed by the Sejm.

6. By the end of this year, party organizations in scientific and research institutes and research and development centers will, with the help of party cells in the chief technical organization, the Polish economic society and the scientific society of organization and administration, carry out an appraisal of the way these bodies are preparing to become self-supporting. They should also, during open party meetings, look into problems concerning new technical, technological and organizational solutions to improve production quality and save raw and other materials.

7. Party cells and the Central Committee economic section will carry out an appraisal of the social effects of the economic reform. Particular attention should be devoted to a constant analysis of the effects of the economic and price reforms on the community's standard of living, particularly on those living under the most difficult conditions. An analysis should also be made of the range of earnings, the reasons behind employment reductions, the use of enterprise funds and work efficiency and its relation to earnings.

8. The chief task facing party cells and organizations in rural areas and in institutions serving agriculture is to set out to solve problems influencing the development of agricultural production in 1982. One of the most urgent tasks is to make sure that every patch of land is cultivated this spring so that field machinery may be appropriately prepared and fertilizers and other agricultural production resources may be correctly distributed.

These problems should be the subject of open joint meetings of party organizations and ZSL circles in rural areas and in institutions serving agriculture. Voivodship committees and municipal and munimipal-communal cells should steadfastly do battle against bureaucracy in institutions and bureaus serving agriculture, the waste of farmers' time and corruption.

9. In March this year, work will begin on preparing the next plenary meeting of the Central Committee, which will be devoted to tasks facing the party in the fulfillment of socioeconomic tasks during the present year.

Members of the Central Committee will take an active part in preparing for the plenum. They will hold meetings with aktivs from key enterprises to discuss the topics of the eighth plenum. This plenum will be preceded by a meeting of the Central Committee secretariat with the first secretaries of 207 work enterprises.

VI. Echelon Policy

A new system of broad echelon policy is being created. It aims to ensure the high standard of party, administrative and economic echelons.

An important area in echelon policy is the selction of political workers in the party apparatus and the improvement of their qualifications. Their knowledge, organizational know-how and political experience have a very important influence on the effectiveness of party work. The Politburo places the Central Committee's organizational and echelon sections under an obligation to prepare a draft of new principles behind echelon policy and a code and work regulations for workers in the party apparatus. These should become effective as of 1 January, 1983.

VII. Problems Concerning the Young Generation

1. In accordance with the resolution of the seventh plenum, the Central Committee's youth and social-professional sections will carry out preparations for a plenary meeting of the Central Committee on youth matters. For this purpose, topics for the plenum concerning the shaping of young people's socialist awareness will be subject to extensive party consultations this April. The meeting should be preceded by meetings of voivodship committee executive and plenary bodies, during which an appraisal of party work with young people and their social and living conditions should also be carried out.

2. Within the system of echelon policy which is being created on a nationwide scale, the principles and criteria behind the young people's start in professional life and their advancement in it will also be worked out. Party cells together with youth organizations will take an active part in working out these principles and then in implementing them.

3. Party cells of all levels and the basic party organizations will carry out an analysis of young people's participation in party activity and the work of young party members in the youth organizations and an appraisal of the participation of representatives from youth organizations at local centers of authority and state administration. They will also look at the possibilities of rendering social aid to young families. All this is to be done by the end of June 1982.

The Politburo places all party organizations and committees under an obligation to completely fulfill the tasks set by the seventh plenum's first resolution, in accordance with the detailed schedule adopted during the meeting on 6 March.

The implementation of the seventh plenum's resolution will be consistently and continuously controlled by the Central Committee Secretariat and the party Control and Inspection Commission.

The task of the voivodship committees is to ensure that the political line of the seventh plenum is adhered to in accordance with the plenum's spirit, and to oppose any tendencies toward selectiveness in fulfilling individual tasks.

During the next plenary meeting, the Politburo will inform the Central Committee about how the resolution of the seventh plenum is being implemented.

(Signed) The PZPR Central Committee Politburo, Warsaw, 6 March 1982.

JARUZELSKI VISITS WOMEN TEXTILE WORKERS

AU151422 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Cezary Rudzinski report: "General Jaruzelski with Women Textile Workers in Zyrardow"]

[Excerpts] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and PZPR Central Committee first secretary, paid a visit to Zyrardow on 8 March. Those accompanying him included Prof Edward Grzywa, minister of chemical and light industries; Stanislaw Gabrielski, head of the Central Committee Ideoeducational Work Department; Janusz Kubasiewicz, first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Skierniewicz; Skierniewice Voivoda Kazimierz Borczyk; and Jerzy Slominski, first secretary of the PZPR Urban Committee in Zyrardow.

Like previous visits, this visit was not previously announced. Eng Jan Olczak, head manager of the Zyrardow Fax plant named after the 1905 revolution, learned about the general's visit when he passed through the plant's gates. At an improvised meeting he told his guests about the situation in his plant and answered many questions asked by Comrade W. Jaruzelski.

General Jaruzelski was interested in the technology of the plant's production and in the possibilities for conserving raw materials. He was given detailed information on the subject.

-- This is the first week of the year that the plant possesses all the resources for production, J. Olczak explained. Downtime, which is the result of the shortage of raw materials and other resources, causes the work force to ask questions immediately because our workers are interested in consistent production.

The general was interested in how social issues are solved and in what people have to say about the future of trade unions. Two significant statements in this connection:

-- The shop social commissions, J. Slominski said, have achieved more than the two previous trade unions. There is no rivalry between people. On the contrary, they settle problems as they come up on the spot.

-- The discussion of the form trade unions should assume is stormy, J. Olczak said. Most people believe that we should have only Branch Trade Unions, but there are also people who say that Solidarity should stay and should be run by other leaders and advisors.

In line with the premier's wish we visited the shops where work is most difficult. The premier approached many benches exchanged greetings with women workers and offered them best wishes in connection with Women's Day. The conversations were informal, animated and even jocular. Nevertheless questions that agitate not only the women working in Zyrardow were asked about the hopes for a better future.

-- The situation will be better! The general replied curtly and asked about supplies.
-- They are better than before, but there is still a long way to good supplies, Zofia Markowicz and Teresa Konskowolska, who have worked in the plant for 24 years, replied.

In the next shop, in which working conditions are also very difficult, women workers took advantage of the premier's visit and said:

-- We want working hours to be cut down to 7 a day, but probably our demands will find no ears.

-- Our work is very dirty, but we get only one bar of soap a month.

-- I have worked here for 18 years, Janina Rodzak said, but I have never had to work 2 whole days for 1 kg of meat.

In the weaving shop equipped with modern Italian machines the women workers complained that there was too much breaking of yarn and that substitutes were used because of the shortage of many chemical compounds. Under such conditions there is less production and the earnings are smaller.

On the way back to Warsaw the general said that the moods of the women and the talks he had with them at the 22 July candy plant in mid-November 1981 had been quite different. At that time the women workers in the candy plant were disturbed by the country's situation, by the shortages of shop supplies and by the virtual specter of coming hunger. On the other hand, in the Zyrardow plant, in which work is heavier, the dominating problems were those of the shortage of raw and other materials for production, of the working conditions and of the shortage of soap. The housing problems were also very much in evidence, but no one complained about food supplies. On the contrary, people stressed that the sales organization under the coupon system was better, although there was still a long way to a satisfactory situation.

At the conclusion of this report on the Zyrardow visit I would like to say something personal. People, especially those in the West, continue to say much about the conditions imposed on us by martial law and about the harshness that supposedly borders on terror. How then does the head of statetravel under such conditions? In the same way as "before the war." We boarded a small bus together with the general and his entourage. Our bus had to observe all the traffic rules, had to stop before red traffic lights and had to wait behind trucks until an opportune moment to pass. In the Zyrardow plant, anyone was able to approach the premier and talk to him, and many people did so. This trip was no different from previous trips.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE REPORTS GLEMP APPEAL FOR WALESA

LD151502 Warsaw PAP in English 1424 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Mar (PAP) -- The Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE today published extensive coverage of yesterday's celebrations of the visitation of the replica of the picture of Madonna of Jasna Gora in St. George's Church in Ursus near Warsaw.

The celebration, held in one of the newest-built churches in Poland's capital area, brought together tens of thousands of believers, including a large portion of the Ursus tractor factory workers.

In a pastoral address delivered on the occasion, the primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, voiced the hope that the remaining internees under martial law would be released shortly and that among them would be Lech Walesa.

The Polish primate voiced the confidence that after his release Lech Walesa "will be one of those who will facilitate the reaching of national accord," underlined the Catholic daily today.

RAKOWSKI ADDRESSES PZPR ACTIVISTS IN BIALYSTOK

LD151642 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] A meeting of voivoidship party activists with Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski took place in Bialystok. The deputy premier shared his views on the country's political, social and economic situation of the country. Speaking about the tasks of ideological and political work, he said that what was at stake was to win the support of all those who doubt the policy of the party and the government. This should take place by persuasion rather than through issuing orders or bans. The speaker said also that regardless of the tensions and difficulties objective opportunities exist for bringing the country out of the crisis, but this will depend mainly on active people and on party and social activists.

JABLONSKI APPEALS FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION

AU151637 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski at the 8 March Warsaw conference of chairmen of the voivodship people's councils to discuss councils' activities]

[Text] Opening the conference, H. Jablonski listed the reasons why it was devoted to economic problems. In the present sociopolitical situation, he said, solving the accumulated problems with the help of the people's councils is of enormous importance for progress in all spheres of our national existence.

The present degree of social stability makes it possible for representative bodies to return to their normal functions. The great new tasks facing these bodies require inventiveness, initiative and consistent and persevering work. These bodies' activities to date as well as a civic dignified posture in difficult situations and in the face of demogagic attempts to undermine their rights as organs of the socialist power apparatus justify the hopes that our people place in them in connection with the resumption of their full-time work.

The seventh party plenum stressed most strongly its unshakable resolution to implement the line of socialist renewal and to set up the national accord front with anyone who does not believe in the struggle against the socialist nature of our state and who wants Poland to be prosperous. The situation in our country is returning gradually to normal, the rigors of martial law continue to be alleviated step by step, the economic reform continues to be implemented and the longstanding process of economic crisis has been halted.

Today we can see much better the enormous results of last year's anarchization of political, economic and social life.

What we need now is enormous efforts to lift our country out of its deep decline. The PZPR, the ZSL, the Democratic Party and the Sejm have undertaken this work, which is the sole aim of the Military Council of National Salvation.

The task we have to accomplish is not easy because we have to overcome our backwardness of the past 7 or 8 years. But we must accomplish it. Our industrial and farming potential is large, and the point is to engage in day-to-day work for the sake of consistent production. Our miners are giving us good examples of such work.

The scale of our difficulties has been increased by the fact that we have to counteract the challenge thrown to us by the U.S. administration and the economic sanctions applied by it and by some NATO countries. These sanctions make it difficult for the Polish economy to get into its stride and are a factor in intensifying our considerable difficulties, but they will not deflect us from our chosen course. We are not alone. The great help from the USSR and other socialist countries will also produce increasingly greater results.

It is therefore natural that exploiting all opportunities to increase our industrial and farm production must now be central to the activities of the people's councils and their executive bodies. The results of industrial and farm production determine and will determine the level at which we meet the needs of our urban and rural population and the prospects of our further development.

REPORTAGE ON PZPR LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Messner at ZSMP Meeting

LD132238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] A voivodship report-back and election conference of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] has been held in Katowice to assess the activities and achievements of that organization in the Silesia basin region and to map out problem directions for the next 2 years.

Representatives of the political and administrative authorities of the Katowice Voivodship, headed by Prof Zbigniew Messner, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship Party Committee, and Lt Gen Pilot Roman Paszkowski, the Katowice Voivoda, were present at the conference. Chairman of the ZSMP Central Board Jerzy Jaskiernia also attended.

Messner at Jaworzno Meeting

AU151655 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Mar 82 p 2

[Report on speech by Zbigniew Messner, Politburo member and first secretary of the Katowice PZPR Voivodship Committee, at the meeting of Jaworzno aktivs in Jaworzno on 9 March]

[Text] During the meeting, Zbigniew Messner made a speech. He said in particular that new kinds of conditions for rebuilding the party have arisen since 13 December. However, this does not mean that the party has been fully rebuilt already. This is a long-term task, considering the extent of the damage that the antisocialist propaganda of the extremist Solidarity forces did in the minds of the citizens, including PZPR members. The rebuilding of the party is only possible when its activity increases and it becomes more sensitive to all issues directly concerning working people and the entire community. We have already made certain good achievements and now we have to strengthen them. This will be our basic task this year. The next few years will contain the difficult work of developing the party forces on the one side and the economy on the other side.

Z. Messner also informed those taking part in the meeting of the results of the talks and of the warmth with which the Polish delegation was recently greeted by the Soviet Union.

Mokrzyszczak Praises USSR

AU151719 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Mar 82 p 2

[Report on speech by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Politburo Candidate member and Central Committee secretary, at the 10 March Gdansk PZPR Voivodship Committee Plenum to discuss the sociopolitical situation of the region]

[Text] Speaking at the end of the plenum discussion, W. Mokrzyszczak stressed the importance of the seventh party plenum for party activities and said that the Politburo plenum report read by Gen W. Jaruzelski contained evaluations that are of fundamental significance for the present situation of the party and the country and met with a very positive response in the PZPR and the broad sections of society. Further, W. Mokrzyszczak drew attention to the need for the party to effectively prepare itself for the discussion of the draft declaration "What We Are Fighting for, What Is Our Aim."

We are genuinely interested, he said, in proposals, supplements and suggestions concerning the contents of that declaration, which is to be a declaration of the entire party and the property of every party member.

W. Mokrzyszczak stressed that under the conditions of such a severe economic crisis, the comprehensive economic help from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is especially valuable.

In conclusion, W. Mokrzyszczak said that the party must become a disciplined organization, one which is ideologically united and so cohesive that the resolutions it adopts are implemented comprehensively and not partially to suit individual organizations, as has often been the case so far. This test of unity should be passed during the implementation of the seventh plenum resolution, which must be realized unambiguously and comprehensively.

Grzyb Chairs Women's Commission

LD151900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] The Party Central Committee Women's Commission held its first meeting today. The commission Presidium was elected and the meeting chaired by Zofia Grzyb, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee. The commission heard a report on the implementation thus far of the proposals resulting from the 10 November 1981 Politburo meeting concerning the living conditions and sociopolitical situation of women. The discussion covered the social and professional situation of women in urban and rural areas, difficulties encountered in the employment of women as a result of the economic crisis, social work at places of employment and issues pertaining to economic assistance for poorer families.

Barcikowski Speaks in Szczecin

AU151724 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 10 March Szczecin meeting with the Warski shipyards party aktiv to discuss party activities]

[Text] Speaking in the discussion at the meeting with the party aktivs of the party organization in the Warski shipyards in Szczecin, K. Barcikowski said:

-- The foes of socialism have no chance of intercepting power in Poland because the party is and will be the country's leading force. We have tried various ways of overcoming our socioeconomic crisis. For example, the party has developed the idea of national agreement, but before 13 December 1981 our initiatives were treated as proof of our weakness. The overwhelming majority of our people welcomed with relief the imposition of martial law. At the moment those who sought to intercept power are continuing to sow confusion and to frighten party members and the leading cadre.

-- There will be only a socialist spring. The years of socialism will be the richer and more abundant the more effectively we work. We must be more efficient in conserving materials and we must improve our cooperation with other producers. The role of the shipbuilding industry in the national economy is considerable.

-- The importance of the seventh party plenum is that the Central Committee reaffirmed the topicality and consistent implementation of the ninth party congress resolutions. After martial law was proclaimed, the enemies of socialism clamored that the party departed from its resolutions. We resorted to radical measures to save peace because only under the conditions of peace and honest work is it possible to implement the ninth congress resolutions.

-- The discussion of the draft declaration "What We Are Fighting For, What is Our Aim" helps us to acquaint all PZPR members with the party line.

-- The economic reform is being implemented, but we are encountering many difficulties. We cannot assume that whatever we are now doing will proceed without any problems. We have to solve difficult problems of cooperation, materials, organization and so on, but we will not shrink from promoting reforms.

K. Barcikowski also answered a number of questions on economic and social problems and on church-state relations.

Opalko Chairs Joint Session

LD151840 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] A joint session of the Presidiums of the Central Committee Commissions for Economic Reform, Economic Policy and Social Policy was held today in the party Central Committee. The session was chaired by Stanislaw Opalko, Politburo member and first secretary of the Tarnow PZPR Voivodship Committee.

A working version of the theses for the eighth Central Committee plenum -- which will be devoted to key tasks of party echelons and organizations in implementing the economic reform and overcoming the crisis -- was discussed. The draft was presented in two versions by Stanislaw Gebala, commission secretary and head of the Central Committee Economics Department.

Participating in the discussion were, among others, Jan Labecki, Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR Enterprise Committee at the Gdansk Lenin Shipyard, and Jan Glowczyk, alternate member of the Politburo and chairman of the Social Policy Commission.

It was stated that the key to reviving the economy this year lies with efficiently coping with supply and payments difficulties and with the consistent introduction of the economic reform. The need to specify the tasks of the primary party organizations on matters concerning the economic reform was stressed. With regard to the social sphere, it was noted that of importance is the need to develop house construction, particularly the creation of material and financial facilities for one-family housing.

Milewski at Jelenia Gora

LD151922 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] A lively discussion is taking place in party organizations; the objective is to turn the content of the tasks arising from the decisions of the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum into specific actions. The recurring motif of the all-party debate is the great importance of both ideological and economic issues. Ways are being sought to swiftly overcome problems and difficulties. Action is being taken to restore to the party both its strength and the confidence of society. This was the common denominator of the meetings of party activists held today in Jelenia Gora, Legnica and in Bialystok. At Jelenia Gora the meeting was attended by Miroslaw Milewski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary while the meeting at Bialystok was attended by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Central Committee member and deputy premier.

Porebski, Others at Conference

LD151900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] The Central Committee Commission on Science and Education met today under the chairmanship of Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Wroclaw. The commission appraised the political situation and put forward a number of proposals aimed at improving the work of schools and of the teaching staff. It was pointed out that special care must be given to school party organizations by the relevant party authorities. It was found that the issues pertaining to education and upbringing of the young generation should be a subject of interest to all party authorities and members. The meeting of the commission was attended by Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Hieronim Kubiak.

ARMY NEWSPAPER DISCUSSES PZPR PROBLEMS, TASKS

PM150857 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 2 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Col Zdzislaw Rosbicki: "Dialectical Unity of Ideas and Practice"; capitalized passages set off on separate lines as subheads]

[Text] The Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum is an important event in the life of the party in its progress toward increased ideological and political unity and consolidation of its ranks. Its resolutions and discussions have revealed not only the existing dangers of which the party is aware, but also opportunities for determined counteraction and restoration and rebuilding of the party's credibility in the eyes of the community.

While familiarizing myself with the many problems discussed during the recent plenum and also with the resolutions whose implementation will determine the future form of our party and its position in the country, I was prompted to make a few remarks of an ideological and political nature. I believe that it is indeed in the party's ideological aspect that we should see the main opportunity for overcoming the existing threats and setting the party on a road leading toward a gradual restoration in the nation's eyes of the radiance of its humanistic and human objectives.

A LENINIST PARTY

Is a party which fights to improve the world for mankind. The ideas which govern it and determine its policy stem form the inevitable and objective processes of social development.

As a theory of social development and a scientific method of discovering and improving reality Marxism-Leninism has already behind it an entire period during which it was gradually transformed into a material force. The main and lasting achievement of Marx and Lenin is the fact that they were able to reveal the laws governing the development of the world, the universal principles of its transformation and the changes occurring in it as well as man's role in a world which he is continually able to explore and improve with a view to enhancing the quality of his life. However, even though it has existed for many decades, Marxist ideology has not said its final word, it has continued to develop and become enriched with the experiences of successive generations of fighters for its implementation in the practice of social life. It extends over huge areas of human life throughout the world.

Being a dynamic idea which appeals to both the hearts and the minds of people, Marxism-Leninism has been implemented in practice equally successfully. Temporary setbacks and even distortions may well occur in some situations. This must be taken into account. After all, right from the beginning of its development it has been actively and totally resisted by forces opposed to it which are governed by bourgeois ideology, defend the world of the privileged classes and will certainly not willingly make room for a different reality, a different class and different social forces. So a constant struggle between ideas, concepts and objectives in the development sphere -- a struggle between the new and the old -- continues. It is not surprising, therefore, that in specific situations, especially wherever social conditions conducive to the triumph of socialist ideas have not yet been fulfilled, these ideas may suffer setbacks and even defeats, especially where a gap appears between the ideological principles of the revolutionary movement and a practice suffering from a lack of dialectical unity.

Since our party is a Marxist-Leninist party, building socialism is its POLITICAL AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE.

The path leading to this is difficult and strewn with difficulties. We are faced with an enormous historical process which we must undergo. Furthermore, as a result of many favorable circumstances, some retreats and even tactical defeats may occur. What a dramatic example of this is the present Polish reality. Taking the present situation into account, we must acknolwedge that the extrication of the party from the crisis is the party's strategic objective. The struggle for socialism means not only a modern industry and agriculture, an effective economy, socialization of education and culture and a worker-peasant alliance but also enlightened people, builders of socialism.

While seeking to gradually transform, together with other political and patriotic forces, the nation's social consciousness, the party must unite within its ranks enthusiastic fighters for socialist ideals, committed people who are fully aware of the strategic objectives in pursuit of which the party is fighting. Therefore, it is becoming of essential importance to make the working class realize what a historic mission it has undertaken in its fight for the building of a system which will ensure social justice.

Marx' statement that ideas become a material force once they conquer the masses has remained valid. A fundemantal precondition appears here. If you want to accept any ideas, assimilate them and utilize them in order to improve reality, you must first fully familiarize yourself with them. This is why the party should attach enormous importance to the so-called ideological factor and its consistency with practice and with a determined and implemented policy. When considering the ideological and organizational causes of the party's weakness and the serious impairment of its bonds with the working people, we can see that among those causes is a want of Marxism, a poor and even inadequate knowledge of it.

We have already repeatedly stated (I have also written on the subject in one of my articles published in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI) that there is an urgent need to go back to the sources of Marxism and to study in depth Leninism and its universal principles of socialist building.

But is the belief that in the past we have completely failed to spread the knowledge of Marxism and Poland correct? Such a GENERAL DENIAL IS TANTAMOUNT TO A SIMPLIFICATION OF THE PROBLEM.

For what were the forces which have been able to bar the way and firmly proclaim that "counterrevolution will not succeed in Poland" and that we will let no one overthrow people's power and socialism on Polish soil? What forces have defeated a scenario for the seizure of power by enemies of the socialist state? Who is responsible for the fact that Mr Reagan is in such a rage at present and that he has sleepless nights because efforts to dismantle the postwar political balance in Europe have been unsuccessful? Our answer to these questions will be short -- all this has occurred thanks to people brought up in accordance with Marxist-Leninist principles. The people who have put a stop to efforts to push the country into the depths of the abyss are the followers of an ideology founded on profound Marxist knowledge.

And there is another example: It is generally believed that the army is morally untarnished. This constitutes its moral advantage and gives it the right to express its opinion on matters concerning our country and its future. These qualities, whose political and social significance is very great, and society's great confidence in the army have been achieved as a result of the work of whole generations of soldiers. A system of Marxist education, which has been constantly improved and enriched with new thoughts stemming from a critical analysis of the development of socialist building and party activities, has been effectively implemented in the military community.

However, no genuine study in depth has been made of Marxism-Leninism and Lenin's enormous ideological and political legacy in other party circles, including the party aktiv. I believe that this was the main reason why many party officials were inadequately prepared to effectively participate in the ideological struggle and to carry out their tasks in the service of the nation. "Ideological shortcomings in the party have been enormous," Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, stated at the seventh plenum, "but the party is also suffering from ideological starvation. If we fail to appease it, we will make the party's renewal more difficult. It is impossible to move forward without a compass."

THE STATUTORY OBLIGATION TO STUDY MARXISM-LENINISM

A constant and genuine obligation, not merely a formal one in graduating from a school, attending a course or undergoing some other party training -- must be enforced especially effectively with respect to party leaders in general and full-time party officials in particular. The reading of party press and publications should only complement a constant study of the work of the classics of Marxist-Leninist theory and enable the reader to draw comparisons between them. For instance, Lenin's views on the state, the party, trade unions, socialist democracy and propaganda have remained relevant. Many among us who feel it necessary to seek ways out of the present situation and means of resolving problems of strategic significance should seek more inspiration from Lenin's recommendations and his achievements in the theoretical sphere.

However, an officially imposed obligation to study and become versed in Marxism-Leninism with respect to the party aktiv is not enough. What should be done is to create a modern system of constant ideological education which would continually be improved and adapted to current needs and the political and educational objectives pursued by the party. The programmatic and organizational decisions which have been adopted should protect the party from formalism and a dogmatic approach to theory as well as from indulgence in opportunism and revisionism within its framework. We also need a situation in the party which would encourage the party aktiv to constantly, critically compare daily practice, reality, its own work style and the party line with the theoretical principles of Marxism-Leninism and the experiences gained from the world revolutionary process. As a result of such a constant and creative confrontation between the dialectic of the constant basic principles of socialist ideology and what is specifically ours and stems from the national element and its originality, Marxism will become closer and more understandable to man.

THE CREATION OF APPROPRIATE CONDITIONS

For becoming familiar with Marxist-Leninist theory and party ideology and prerequisites for stimulating the inner need to master the ideological weapons to be used in the struggle against the enemies of socialism is essential to enable us, party members, to learn how to utilize the power of arguments and how to engage in polemics with holders of views alien to us on a factural basis. We must learn these skills. This is both possible and indispensable. However, this can be done only provided that training and propaganda activities in the party are reorientated. More time must be devoted to an improvement of ideological activities, which would encompass all party members and candidate members. In the past the party dealt with practically everything -- it did the work of the administration, trade unions and social organizations for them. It bore too heavy a burden. So it did not have enough time left for improving its own ranks and their quality and ideological form. This was reconfirmed at the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

It is an old truth that formal knowledge and familiarity with Marxist-Leninist classics on their own do not turn us into communists, people correctly utilizing the ideological weapon. We have had very unpleasant experiences in this sphere, correct resolutions, decisions and speeches delivered from high rostrums -- all this was not matched by daily practice. What was lacking was the will, the character and the determination to implement them. Furthermore, the personalities of the people who called themselves communists fell short of expectations, for it was often overlooked that it is our daily life and the confirmation and authentication of party intentions through real achievements that leads to a spread of its ideological principles in the community's spiritual life and consciousness.

Therefore, the ideological factor should be present in and penetrate all spheres of party activity. A close connection between its practical activities and Marxist-Leninist ideology is a fundamental guarantee of the maintenance and confirmation of the Leninist, class identity of the party. Only under such conditions will it be able to

CONSOLIDATE ITS RANKS

And wage an ideological struggle against dogmatism, revisionism and various trends threatening its real objectives. Lack of ideals in the party is bound to pave the way and clear the ground for political distortions, violation of moral principles and defeatism in the face of alien ideas and opinions and to create the danger that the Leninist principles of the functioning of the party might be abandoned. What threat this poses to the party and what dangers it creates for it could be ascertained when the bonds between the party and its social basis -- the forces which the party is supposed to serve -- were weakened.

The ideological struggle between the capitalist system and the socialist system will intensify. It should be expected that attacks on socialism by international imperialism and its subversive centers in the West will become more virulent. Therefore, we must not only increase the entire party's ability to repulse these attacks but also prepare ourselves to engage increasingly effectively in offensive ideological and political activities. However, to be able to engage in them effectively and skillfully, outstrip our adversaries in the ideological struggle, while combining firmness and consistency with political flexibility, it is essential to be guided in a creative and principled manner by the ideological and methodological basis of our party's existence and functioning, that is, Marxism-Leninism. This is where the source of the power of the party's influence on the working people and the basis for the confirmation of its credibility and service to the nation can be found.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON PARTY'S 'REVOLUTIONARY' MISSION

LD131420 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 13 Mar 82

[From the press review]

[Text] The rebirth of the PZPR, the democratization of its internal structures and the creation of conditions favorable for the implementation of its program is not an aim in itself for the party, says (Ryszard Swierkowski) in TRYBUNA LUDU giving his reflections on the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

It emerges from the party's position in society and from its leading role that all matters which are really important and which apply to the party are also important for the country. The point here is quite simply the party's social and revolutionary mission. This sounds pompous but one should remind people of this truth if only because of the fact that today it is being called into question in an exceptionally vociferous manner. After all, says the author, there exist several ways of legitimizing the leading role of the party. There is historical legitimization which refers back to the formulated program of reconstructuring the state at a time when no other social force was capable of submitting an alternative meriting the acceptance of it not the nation as a whole then at least of the working class. The second legitimization is the one which grew out of the struggle for the power of the people and out of the social revolution which was carried out in our postwar history. We also have the legitimization which refers to international systems.

However, I think, says (Ryszard Swierkowski), that the most essential thing for the party is its validation which stems from a social acceptance of the party program which despite all the dramatic blunders and dramatic complications constitutes the only prospect for development. The leading role of the party, when all is said and done, is not granted once and for all. The party must confirm this role all the time through what it does and must strive to strengthen this role. In order to be able to steer the life of the nation the party itself must learn how to change, but while retaining principles, however, if it wishes to be itself.

In conclusion the author states that nevertheless one must realize that it is not possible to strengthen the place of the party in society and its leading role by ad hoc decisions even if they are of the most appropriate kind. This must be a process which takes place in specific and lengthy practice, in actions. This is the author's conclusion: Let us not fool ourselves, this will also be a field of acute political struggle.

PROFESSOR ON 'CREDIT TRAP', CRISIS SOURCES

LD151522 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Mar (PAP) -- In his in-depth analysis for RZECZPOSPOLITA concerning the sources of the socio-economic crises in Poland, Professor Michal Dobroczynski today described the chances for this country getting out of the crises as considerable provided certain condition are fulfilled.

Said he: "Chances for radical improvement and for getting the country out of the credit trap should entail the following:

- Consistent implementation of the economic reform,
- Reducing those import items which can be substituted with profitable production at home,
- A far more effective adjustment of Polish production for the requirements of foreign markets,
- Competent use of possible further foreign credits to tap frozen production capacities,
- Drawing on the essentially virgin prospects for import of foreign technology, currency, and managerial skills inherent in the functioning of companies with mixed capital in this country."

Referring to the sources of the Polish crisis, Dobroczynski pointed out the chaotic and apodictic foreign credits policy pursued by inexperienced decision makers in 1970s as one of the key factors involved. Uncoordinated use of foreign credits, and hence the formation of random enclaves of advanced technology accompanied by lack of fundamental model transformations in the country's economy at large, and general political and economic conservatism, are among the main connotations here, according to Dobroczynski.

PIOTROWSKI ATTENDS MEETING ON COAL EXTRACTION

LD132054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] In Katowice, at a session of the directors of mines, of mining work enterprises and amalgamations of the coal industry an assessment was made of the situation as regards coal extraction. Particular attention was drawn to the technical and material supply of mines. The session was chaired by Military Council of National Salvation member Lt Gen Czeslaw Peotrowski, minister of mining and power industry. Jerzy Romanik, member of the Central Committee Politburo, took part.

REGIONAL OFFICIALS RECALLED FROM POSTS

LD131938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] The process of changing and rejuvenating the leading cadres of the state administration is continuing, with the aim of improving the level, quality and effectiveness of the work of the administration at all levels. The Government Press Office reports that in February this year 99 persons vacated their leading posts in organs of the state administration at all levels.

They include one mayor of a voivodship capital city, 12 deputy voivodas and deputy mayors of voivodship capitals, 19 directors (?and deputies) from sections of voivodship offices, 8 mayors and deputy mayors of towns at the basic level and 59 town and regional chief administrative officers and their deputies.

A considerable portion of this administrative cadre departed at their own request in order to take up other positions, as well as to retire. Nineteen persons were recalled from posts for failing to carry out their official duties in a proper way, and five persons for proven abuses. In these cases penal proceedings were initiated. The mayor of Pila, the deputy voivoda of Slupsk, the head of the voivodship fire service in Lomza and the heads of Jerzmanowice-Przeginia in Krakow Voivodship and Radzanow in the Chiechanow Voivodship were recalled for abusing their official posts for material gain.

KATOWICE WORKERS DISCUSS FUTURE OF TRADE UNIONS

LD151130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Work entrerprises are holding social discussion about the organizational shape and ideological face of the union movement. What the future trade unions will be like will ultimately be decided by the will of the working class and the working people in general.

The discussions conducted by the workers of the Zabrze steelworks in Katowice Voivodship reveal that the majority of the employees desire the fastest possible resumption of the activity of the union organizations. They also indicate that the division of the union movement into antagonistic organizations does not further the effective defense of employees' rights.

During the meetings of the party organizations in the mining works in (Trzebianki) in Trzebina-Ziersza [word indistinct], employees are stating their decisive support for a branch structure for the future trade unions. However, warnings are expressed against the creation of a bureaucratized head office such as that of the old Central Council of Trade Unions.

During the discussion in the Lublin agromet plant, the political activity of the trade unions up to 13 December was criticized. However, it was stressed that there can be no return to the situation that existed before August 1980. The reborn union movement should be the representative of the work force and at the same time the joint manager of the work enterprise.

U.S. EMBARGO AFFECTS MERCHANT SHIPPING

LD141546 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Mar (PAP) -- The American boycott of Polish foreign trade cargo applied as part of the anti-Polish policies of the U.S. administration has affected the economic performance of the main Polish merchant fleet carrier, the Polish Ocean Lines (POL).

The POL fleet, consisting of its own 163 freighters, four container carriers of a Polish-French joint shipping company, and four ships chartered from foreign shipowners, has carried 820,000 tonnes of cargo in the first two months of this year.

This constitutes an increase of 13.1 percent compared to the same period last year. However the proportion of Polish cargo has dwindled further down by 84,000 tonnes compared with last year.

On the other hand cargo handled by Poland between foreign ports rose by 80 percent, which means more hard currency returns, but the bulk of these goods consisted of semi-finished products and other lower paid freights.

MINISTRY ISSUES FIGURES ON CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

LD152208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] According to the Justice Ministry's press spokesman more than 1,000 criminal proceedings, mainly concerning the safety of citizens and their (?property) and the activities of institutions and organs responsible for the maintenance of law and order were instituted under summary procedure between 13 December last year and 12 March. 1,162 persons have stood trial; 1,138 have been sentenced; 32 have been acquitted.

The severest penalties, involving periods of deprivation of freedom in excess of 3 years, have been applied for theft involving burglary, acts of theft perpetrated in a particularly audacious way and plunder. Frequently, these acts are perpetrated by persons who have already been jailed before for their actions.

KATOWICE NEWSPAPER DISCUSSES DRUG PROBLEM

PM151011 [Editorial Report] Katowice DZIENNIK ZACHODNI in Polish 4 March 1982 carries on pages 3-4 a 1,000-word report by Ryszard Maleczek on the spread of drug addiction among young people in Katowice Voivodship. His report is based, Maleczek writes, on information supplied by the Katowice Voivodship Public Prosecutor Office. Maleczek states that 293 names of drug addicts are listed in the authorities' files but that the actual number of drug addicts is probably considerably higher. According to the Citizens' Militia, Maleczek continues, most addicts can be found among young people, including a comparatively large proportion of elementary school children.

Many young drug addicts, Maleczek goes on, have been guilty of various offenses and in 1981 four young people died as a result of their addiction. Also in 1981, Maleczek adds, 24 people were prosecuted in connection with drug offenses and received sentences ranging from 8 to 24 months imprisonment and fined. In conclusion, Maleczek emphasizes the responsibility which, he asserts, rests not only with the authorities but also with parents and teachers.

TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA REPORTS 'ILLEGAL SCHOOL GROUPS'

PM121411 [Editorial Report] Katowice TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 1 March 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article signed (JAD) on the "illegal" activities of secondary school students in Katowice Voivodship. (JAD) writes that three clandestine youth groups have so far been uncovered. Their activities allegedly included distribution of "antiparty and antistate" leaflets and scribbling of "hostile" slogans on city walls. According to (JAD) they had connections with Solidarity and the Confederation for an Indpendent Poland and were manipulated "from the outside".

TRYBUNA LUDU: REFORM HAS MADE LIFE EASIER

LD130946 Warsaw PAP in English 0830 GMT 13 Mar 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 March (PAP) -- "In spite of those to whom socialism is an eyesore, the past three months have brought what counts most in every Polish family -- peace and certainty of tomorrow," notes the Polish party newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU today.

"The prices have gone up but -- what is an unquestionable fact -- the queues have shrunk. It is harder with the family budget, but a bit easier in life...

"A paradox? Presumably not. These are simply the exigencies of the reform -- a reform which has been desired by the entire society and considered throughout the entire past year as an antedote against the Polish crisis.

"As we are looking back on the past three months of martial law, we note facts which testify to the indomitable will to restore the normal state. Many restrictions of everyday life introduced three months ago have been eliminated. The normalization creates possibilities for further departures from the rigours which are in effect today.

Winding up, the party daily points up that the Polish nation has weathered the winter which had been looming so dramatic, and that now as the spring is coming "the non-Polish hopelessness" that the enemies of socialism were imposing on this nation "is fading out."

TRACTOR SHORTAGE CAUSES FARMING DIFFICULTIES

LD131132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Here is some not too optimistic information about spring agricultural preparations. One out of 5 tractors is inoperable because of a shortage of spare parts; therefore, more than 100,000 tractors will not be available for spring field work. A shortage of oil and grease also poses a threat to the smooth functioning of this work. It is estimated that the central petroleum product organization will be able to meet only 30 percent of the demands.

CZYREK RECEIVES BCP DELEGATION HEAD 12 MAR

LD122316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] A delegation of the BCP Central Committee with Yordan Golemanov, deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Foreign Policy and International Relations Department, stayed in Poland 8-12 March at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee.

The delegation conducted talks at the PZPR Central Committee and with deputy heads of the following departments: Lucjan Piatkowski of the Foreign Affairs Department and Ryszard Lukasiewicz of the Organization Department. A plan for cooperation between both parties for 1982-83 has been agreed on. The Bulgarian guests also held talks and meetings in Lodz in the Lodz PZPR Voivodship Committee and at the 1 May cotton industry factory and in Warsaw at the Praga-Poludnie District PZPR Committee and at the 22 July sugar industry factory.

Yordan Golemanov was received at the end of his visit by Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD122246 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 12 Mar 82

[By PAP correspondent Wladyslaw Knycvel]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Mar (PAP) -- Poland's Chemical and Light Industry Minister Edward Grzywa has stayed in Moscow where he held talks with Soviet Chemical Industry Minister Vladimir Listov, Fertilizer Industry Minister Aleksey Petrishchen, Oil-Refining and Petrochemical Industry Minister Viktor Fedorov, Light Industry Minister Nikolay Tarasov and Medical Equipment Industry Minister Afanasiy Melnichenko.

The talks dealt with the development and tightening of cooperation between the Polish and Soviet industry in all the above-mentioned industrial branches. The sides agreed on the use of free industrial potentials in the Polish chemical and light industry. The Soviet partner will supply Polish enterprises with components for the production of plant protection agents, tires and conveyor bands as well as cotton (above the volume envisaged in the 1982 Polish-Soviet trade and finance protocol).

CEAUSESCU TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO DPRK IN APRIL

AU151816 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, will pay an official friendship visit to the DPRK in the middle of April at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK.

CEAUSESCU ENVOY PUNGAN HOLDS TALKS IN LEBANON

Meets 'Arafat

AU131429 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] An exchange of friendly messages took place in Beirut between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

During the exchange of messages, occasioned by the visit in Lebanon of Comrade Vasile Pungan, counselor to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the two sides exchanged views on matters pertaining to the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the RCP and the PLO and on problems regarding the development of the current international situation.

Chairman 'Arafat stressed with gratitude and great appreciation the sustained and constant efforts by Socialist Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu personally to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in the 1967 war, to resolve the Arab Palestinians' problems, including creating their own independent state, and ensuring the security and independence of all countries in that area.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of comradely understanding and warm friendship.

Meets Lebanese President

AU152043 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Beirut, 15 Mar (AGERPRES) -- An exchange of messages between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Tlyas Sarkis took place in Beirut, when the Lebanese president received Vasile Pungan, adviser to Romania's president. During the talk, the two heads of state's determination was reiterated that action should be taken for deepening and diversifying the Romanian-Lebanese economic cooperation, for strengthening the many-sided collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

Ideas and opinions were exchanged at length on current questions of the evaluation of the international situations, the two presidents' wish being stressed to do everything for preventing the emergence of new conflicts in that zone, for solving the extant ones. In this context Romania's well-known stand on the need to strictly observe Lebanon's integrity, unity and sovereignty was emphasized.

Related to developments in the Middle East, it was pointed out that, under the present circumstances, it is even more obvious that intensified efforts are required for building a global, just and durable peace, grounded on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, on the resolution of the Palestinian people's issue, including the foundation of an independent Palestinian state, on ensuring integrity and sovereignty for all the states in that zone.

TECHNICAL, SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

AU121919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1836 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Mar (AGERPRES) -- The protocol on the technical and scientific collaboration for 1982 between the Ministry of Mines of Romania and the Ministry of Coal Industry of the USSR was signed in Moscow. The main development directions in the field of mining equipment building were agreed upon and actions of cooperation were set with a view to supplying each other with mining equipment.

MINISTER AVRAM HAS TALKS IN RABAT, SIGNS DOCUMENT

AU141825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Rabat, 14 Mar (AGERPRES) -- A message was handed over in behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania to King Hassan II of Morocco. At the same time there was renewed the invitation President Nicolae Ceausescu had addressed to King Hassan II to pay an official visit to Romania.

The Moroccan sovereign thanked for the message and for the renewed invitation to pay an official visit to Romania, expressing the wish to answer it in spring this year.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call paid on the Moroccan king by Ioan Avram, minister of machine building industry, now on a visit to Morocco at the invitation of Azzeddine Guessous, minister of trade, industry and tourism.

During the talks the Moroccan head of state appreciated highly the foreign policy promoted consistently by Romania under the leadership of President Nicolae Ceausescu. At the same time the sides highlighted the positive evolution of the relations of collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Morocco, stressing the wide possibilities of deepening and expanding the economic and technical cooperation in various domains of mutual interest.

During his Moroccan visit the Romanian minister of machine building had interviews with M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs; Mansouri Benali, minister of transport; Moussa Saadi, minister of energy and mining research; Bensalim Smili, minister of fishing and merchant fleet, and Mohammed Kabbaj, minister of industrial equipment, during which there were examined concrete possibilities of cooperation in the respective fields.

At the conclusion of the visit the sides signed an aide-memoire that includes a programme for the development of cooperation in the fields of mining, energy, machine buildings, metallurgy, harbour constructions and in other sectors of mutual interest.

BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS BUCHAREST 12 MAR

AU121921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Mar (AGERPRES) -- The delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, led by Asim Qansu, member of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, secretary-general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Lebanon, that paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP, left Bucharest on March 12.

At the Otopeni Airport, the delegation were seen off by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

RECRIMINATIONS CONTINUE OVER KOSOVO DISORDERS

Kosovo Presidency Statement

LD151758 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1731 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Pristina, 15 Mar (TANJUG) -- A session of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, with Ali Sukrija in the chair, was held in Pristina today. It discussed the political security situation in the province. The following statement was issued by the session:

In assessing the political security situation in the province, the Presidency noted that the latest enemy action was combatted and prevented from assuming broader dimension through the decisive intervention of aktivists and organs of public security. It has also clearly confirmed that we continuously face enemy activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, against our socialist self-managing system, brotherhood, unity and togetherness, against the vital interests of the working class of all our nations and nationalities in Kosovo, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and our country, and in the first place against the interests of the Albanian people. Enemy nationalistic and irredentist slogans and activity as well as other methods of provocative and perfidious action have shown once again that the enemy uses every possible means in the struggle against our system of socialist self-management, against brotherhood and unity, against the integrity of the SFRY, its prestige and its independent and nonaligned policy.

The Presidency judged that the struggle and subversive activity being carried out by the enemy from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, as well as by other anti-socialist and antiself-management forces, is calculated to create a tense situation and divert our forces from activity and struggle to resolve the socioeconomic and other problems on the path of general stabilization and of continued socialist self-management development. Therefore, the working class, working people and citizens of Kosovo -- Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, Muslims and others -- censure sharply the hostile activity which acts as a direct threat to their freedom, personal security, creative work and the basic gains of the socialist revolution. It must be prevented resolutely and forcefully.

Proceeding from the platform of the LCY Central Committee and the Kosovo League of Communist's action program, the Presidency underlined in particular the need for responsible and effective mobilization of and (?activity by) all self-management structures and subjects in local communities, basic organizations of associated labor, all schools and universities, delegate assemblies and their executive organs, with a view to their further preparation and the most successful possible realization of the tasks and the implementation of social self-protection measures for the prevention and control of forms of activity by hostile forces in all environments.

The Presidency acquainted itself with and backed the measures to implement the conclusions of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo to prevent the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. In this connection, tasks were stressed which should be implemented decisively, efficiently and in a responsible manner by the provincial and municipal organs of administration, organs of justice and other organs and organizations in applying the Constitution and the law, in providing personal security and security of property, in combatting and eliminating all phenomena and forms of pressure affecting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

The Presidency also discussed at its session today the problems of supplying the population with consumer goods and, in this connection, it pointed to further measures and actions which should be taken in this direction. The Presidency, the statement concludes, also discussed some other issues within its jurisdiction.

Youth Group Meeting

LD152032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1518 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Pristina, 15 Mar (TANJUG) -- Hostile and counterrevolutionary forces continue to act openly and in an organized way. Our young people must therefore make efforts to ensure that "they have the political situation in their own hands" in every environment and completely prevent enemy activity. This was emphasized at today's session of the Kosovo Socialist Youth Federation Provincial Conference Presidium.

Ideopolitical differentiation among the young must continue effectively, political stabilization must be speeded up and brotherhood and unity must be strengthened, it was noted. Pupils and students must be involved to the maximum extent in maintaining order and peace in schools, faculties and student hostels. Open conversations with young people will be continued to acquaint them in greater detail with the development of our country, the joint past of our nations and nationalities and the resolution of the national question in Yugoslavia on the basis of the LCY program. Veterans and those well acquainted with our political system and self-management must talk to them about these and other significant questions, it was emphasized.

Noting that the enemy continues to act in an organized way, the Presidium warned that it is doing this despite good organization and mobilization in all environments, particularly at Kosovo University. However, results in recent years are clearly visible, especially in exposing the essence and aims of hostile activity.

RILINDJA Commentary

LD152118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1252 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Pristina, 15 Mar (TANJUG) -- In its internal political commentary today RILINDJA of Pristina stresses that it is the unanimous assessment of the Kosovo Provincial League of Communists Committee that the latest enemy attacks represent an act of the betrayal of our revolution and "represent a signal and a decisive call not only to communists but also to all organized socialist forces in the province to oppose, with the greatest vigilance and full mobility, any attempt by the enemy to destabilize the situation and to divert our attention from the vital action for a speedier economic development, deepening of self-management, a continuous enrichment of national equality, and the consolidation of the most precious gain of our revolution -- brotherhood and unity."

The assessment of the province's top party leadership has met with backing throughout the province, at hundreds of meetings of communists, working people and citizens held at present in the municipalities of Pristina, Podujevo, Suva Reka and Vucitrn. The Pristina paper in Albanian notes and goes on to say that "instability suits only our external and internal enemies, foreign agencies and their servants, exponents of crimes and other speculators of all hues. All of them, regardless of the mask behind which they hide, by abusing also national symbols and personalities, wherever they might emerge have the same goal and the same internations: to cause trouble in order to "fish in troubled waters."

The Kosovo League of Communists, with the support of the young people and all other socialist forces, even despite opportunism which becomes manifest here and there in some of its members, is fully on the offensive. However, the action must be even most effective, for it is necessary to fight uncompromisingly against any treachery in every environment, in order not to allow anybody to play with our destiny, with the gains of our revolution or with our greatest and irrefutable achievements of the socialist self-managing construction, the RILINDJA commentary says in conclusion.

Belgrade Press Reports

AU151435 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 12 March on page 12 carries a report from Pristina by M. Antic and S. Haderdjonaj providing details of the 11 March disorders. The report says that "today in Pristina, the enemy once again raised his voice. The disorders once again started at the student center" where, at about 1030, a group of about 300 students and schoolchildren assembled and began to shout known Albanian nationalist and irredentist slogans. The security organs quickly dispersed the group. But several smaller groups of demonstrators again formed at Ramiz Sadiku Boulevard in the immediate vicinity of student dormitories. The groups joined together at about 1130 and marched toward the university departments of law and economics and the technical department, singing nationalist songs and shouting such slogans as "Kosovo-Republic," "Unity," "We Want Comrades From Prison" and "Long Live Enver Hoxha." When the group, numbering about 500 young people, reached the building of the department of law and the technical department, "the security organs intervened once again without using force. The group fled in several directions. The largest part of the group separated and proceeded along Istarska Street toward Suncani Breg a few minutes after 1200.

"During this entire time, it was possible to notice a great nervousness among citizen on Pristina streets. Many citizens were hurrying to schools to take their children home."

At about 1215, a group of about 100 schoolchildren marched in column through the city center along Marshal Tito Street but did not shout any slogans. At the Kosovo Assembly building, this group was joined by another group of schoolchildren which arrived from the direction of the technical school center and the Ivo Lola Ribar secondary school. Together they then began shouting the known hostile slogans. "The security organs at 1230 dispersed this group, numbering now about 200 young people, also without using force."

Considering the place where they started and the manner in which the groups of demonstrators were formed, "today's appearance of students and schoolchildren in Pristina streets clearly shows that the enemy had skillfully organized and prepared these demonstrations. The fact that even the individuals walking in the streets in 'twos' and 'threes' called on other people in the streets to join the demonstrations also leads to this conclusion.

"At the same time it was possible to notice that a majority of demonstrators were secondary schoolchildren. During the past year, Albanian nationalists and irredentists obviously have been most active among the secondary school youth where they hoped for the greatest success. On the other hand they again used their tested tactics of last year's demonstrations to draw children into their hostile and shameful actions which are most directly aimed against the interests of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo and the country."

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 12 March on page five carries a 600-word report from Pristina by T. Nesic, Z. Zejneli and N. Selmanovic describing the 11 March demonstrations in Pristina. According to this POLITIKA report, when the first group of students and schoolchildren assembled at the student center, "a large group of professors tried in vain to calm the students and persuade them to disperse. In the meantime, the Pristina city center was blocked and no vehicles moved along the main traffic lines." During the demonstrations, POLITIKA says, the security organs intervened for the first time in front of the university department of law where two groups of demonstrators united, one of them arriving from Ramiz Sadiku Street shouting "Long Live Enver Hoxha" and carrying a placard with the coat of arms of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. "Not far from there, in Mostarska Street and at the memorial mausoleum, the demonstrators attacked the security organs with stones. But the militiamen also broke up this group of 400 to 500 demonstrators." Later, breaking up demonstrations "in front of the provincial assembly, the security organs also used tear gas."

"However, following the dispersal of that group of demonstrators, a new wave of demonstrators arrived from the direction of the teachers' school, consisting mainly of secondary schoolchildren among whom were also some older people wearing white caps. Waving their black-red scarves and dressed in half-black and half-red clothes, the colors of the Albanian flag, the angry young boys and girls demonstrated for a long time in front of the assembly building shouting 'Kosovo-Republic' and 'Unity'" but they dispersed as soon as militiamen advanced against them. Concluding the report, POLITIKA says that, "during these disorders, classes were interrupted in most of the schools. At the university, lectures continued even when they were attended only by a few students. In the afternoon, Pristina streets were nearly completely empty. No movie houses were open tonight."

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES KOSOVO EMIGRATION

Veljko Markovic Speech

LD121628 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 12 Mar 82

["Serbian Assembly Session: Introductory Report by Veljko Markovic" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Mar (TANJUG) -- The process of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo has been continuing for many years with greater or lesser intensity. The emigration of families of Serbian and Montengegrin origin increased in particular after 1961, and has continued since last year's counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo. This has emphasized the introductory report by the vice president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia at today's joint session of all the chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, at which delegates discussed a report on the causes of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

Right up until the outbreak of the counterrevolutionary demonstrations in Kosovo, emigration as a process was only discussed at one session of the Secretariat of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee during 1971, but without any kind of measures being taken, Veljko Markovic said. Apart from this, the process of emigration was not monitored for years, either in Kosovo, or by the republic or federation.

Not only were the consequences of this process not considered critically, but emigration was not known about widely for years. It was a taboo subject which for years was not discussed publicly or in an organized way either in sociopolitical organizations or in organs of sociopolitical communities. Inaccurate information or incomplete political assessments were given by the provincial organs about the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. And when citizens made statements or made individual warnings, as a rule the necessary political significance was not accorded them, and replies were lacking.

As a result of such an attitude, Markovic emphasized, in its volume and serious political economic and social consequences this emigration became the problem not only of the Kosovo Province and the republic, but also of the entire Yugoslav community. As a result of this process in part of our country, the basic gains of our revolution were brought into question or threatened, as well as the basic values of our society and the bases on which our community is founded: brotherhood and unity, equality, national equality and self-management, out of which the seriousness of the responsibility of all subjects who neglected it arises.

Only after the hostile demonstrations in Kosovo, Markovic said, did we see the real dimensions of the process of emigration, the seriousness of the consequences which arose, and the blow which had been dealt against our policy of brotherhood, unity and community.

Only then did it become clear that the Greater Albanian nationalists and irredentists with their planned and organized activity over a long period led to the creation of a certain atmosphere aimed at stimulating the process of emigration and achieving their strategic aim of the creation of an "ethnically pure Kosovo."

When this problem became public after the outbreak of the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, the process of emigration last year not only was not overcome or ended, but gained in intensity. The various pressures in favor of emigration, whether direct or indirect, became even more crude, diverse and treacherous, achieving the form of terror in some environments. In this way the nationalistic and irredentist counterrevolutionary forces succeeded in maintaining a climate of tension, insecurity, distrust and national intolerance. Although this was a prime political task, the numerous measures taken were ineffective or inadequate, and in some environments insufficient attention was devoted to this problem. More was done to establish the causes of emigration or the consequences which had arisen than to take specific and resolute measures and actions.

In practice the question arises as to whether we should devote more attention to what happened before or to what is happening now. Only one answer can be given to such a question, Veljko Markovic said: We must devote equal attention to analyzing what has happened in order to establish the causes of emigration and, on the basis of this, to establish specific measures and actions so as to be able to oppose successfully the instances of emigration which exist today. First and foremost we should prevent further emigration and enable the return to Kosovo of those people who have left and wish to return.

Veljko Markovic went on to present some characteristic examples from the report and analysis on the causes of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. Increased emigration occurred as early as 1961 and culminated after 1968, in particular from 1971 to 1981. The number of Serbs in the population of Kosovo went down from 23.55 percent in 1961 to 13.2 percent in 1981. The number of Montenegrins in the same period went down from 3.9 to 1.7 percent. In the same period the number of Albanians went up from 67.07 to 77.5 percent.

It is characteristic that the increased emigration occurred in periods when there was a lack of activity by organized socialist forces in Kosovo in the struggle to achieve brotherhood, unity and equality among the nations and nationalities. Precisely in those periods there was increased activity by Greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism. Despite the fact that the process of emigration was known about, suitable measures were not taken until the counterrevolutionary demonstrations of 1981. Only after this did working people and citizens in public declarations give dramatic examples of various types of pressure, when the essence of this question had been exposed.

Referring to the main questions presented [word indistinct] Veljko Markovic said that the basic cause lay in the general sociopolitical atmosphere which existed in Kosovo, the state of insecurity and feeling of threat, as well as inequitable treatment of and discrimination against Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo.

According to Markovic, the second group of causes was represented by forms of direct or indirect pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins by Greater Albanian nationalists, chauvinists and irredentists. There were pressures relating to the sale of property and occupation of land, restrictions on the use of water and irrigation systems, damage to fields, destruction of crops, fruit trees and vines, and the cutting down and burning of forests. Frequent forms of pressure are the desecration of graves and monuments from the national liberation struggle, places of worship and the desecration and destruction of cultural monuments and things in them, brutal attacks on the human person and his dignity, vandalistic and rowdy behavior, insults, fights, attacks and bullying behavior toward women and children, rape, attacks on clergy, disturbances and creation of fear and so forth.

The third group of causes of emigration are reasons of an economic and social nature which arose not only as a result of the lack of economic development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo but also as a result of an inadequate concept of development. This involved a one-sided and chaotic development in some spheres, the isolation of this economy in the economic and political sense, and the reduction of possibilities for employment and education, as well in the general poor conditions of life and other causes of this nature.

Markovic went on to place particular emphasis on the irresponsible discharge of obligations and tasks in some organs of sociopolitical organizations, and other self-management organizations and communities. It is a question of lack of vigilance, opportunism, passivity, and in certain cases, of the silent tolerance of pressures. This contributes to the creation of a certain collusion between bureaucratic-technocratic, nationalistic, irredentist and counterrevolutionary interests.

Markovic emphasized that in Kosovo all forms of pressure and fear which lead to continued emigration from Kosovo by Serbs and Montenegrins are continuing in an organized and intensive way. This means that a psychosis and atmosphere have been created in Kosovo and are changing only slowly. There is still opportunism and irresponsibility in the adoption of legal measures against exponents of great Albanian nationalism and irredentism. The ideopolitical struggle and attempts to restore mutual trust are not effective enough. Because of this, Veluko Markovic said, we need to offer full help and support to all the forces in Kosovo which are fighting for the consistent realization of the policy of national equality on a class and self-management basis in all spheres of social life and in all environments. These forces themselves have recently been exposed to pressure of various kinds from the Albanian nationalists and irredenitsts. In the struggle to stabilize the situation we must proceed from the fact that emigration is not a problem which should be resolved in isolation. It must be solved only in a context of the overall stabilization of relations in Kosovo.

A radical turning point in ending the process of emigration will depend above all on the continued development of socialist self-management, sociopolitical and economic relations in the province, on the coordination of the development of a policy for Kosovo, the realization of a more stable and politically secure situation and the creation of security of the person and property for working people and citizens and members of the Serb and Montenegrin nationalities, and the continued development and realization of the system of social self-protection. In this context it is very important to strengthen mutual trust between the members of individual nations and natioalities and to strengthen brotherhood, unity and quality, and to fight against the exponents of defeatist ideas and lack of prospects. In order for mutual trust to be established, according to Veljko Markovic, the attitude toward state and other organs and toward individuals who have in any way contributed to the rapid emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo should have a considerable influence.

In order to achieve success in carrying out measures and actions it is essential for the public to be regularly informed about what specifically is being done and how individual measures are being carried out in practice. The public information media up to now have devoted quite a lot of space to problems from Kosovo, and especially to the emigration of Serbs and Montengrins. Most of the reporting on this was objective and constructive, Veljko Markovic said.

Security Official Stanojevic

LD121616 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1105 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Mar (TANJUG) -- The basic characteristic of the security situation in Serbia is its stability despite the fact that we still cannot be satisfied with the security situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

This was said in the introductory report on topical questions of security and social self-protection in the republic to the delegates of all three chambers of the Serbian Assembly by Viobran Stanojevic, republican secretary for internal affairs. The enemy is still not defeated, as demonstrated by yesterday's attempt at marking the anniversary of the well-known counterrevolutionary events by again causing disturbances.

With this aim in mind, Viobran Stanojevic continued, the enemy succeeded in inciting several hundred pupils and students in Pristina, Suva Reka, Obilic and Podujevo. However, the enemy did not succeed in causing mass disturbances, primarily because the forces of self-protection, led by the League of Communists, opposed the enemy more than they did previously. This also enabled the security organs of the socialist autonomous province of Kosovo to carry out their part of the task of reestablishing public order and the peace successfully without the participation of other forces and without the use of force.

Viobran Stanojevic then spoke about the results which the security organs have achieved not only in the struggle against the enemy, who in various ways has tried to violate the order established by the Constitution, and also in the struggle against crime. In 1981 the security forces of Serbia uncovered a larger number of crimes in the area of economic and general crime than in 1980. In the assessment of Viobran Stanojevic, particularly good results were achieved in Serbia proper and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina in uncovering and stamping out serious crimes. However, this could not be said for the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, for few instances of economic misdemeanors, fires, damage and sabotage were cleared up, and this is what concerns us. The number of violations of public order and the peace decreased in Serbia proper by 12 percent, and in Vojvodina by (?1) per cent. However, in Kosovo there was a 7 percent increase in the number of violations. Good results were also achieved in preventing labor stoppages: in 1980 there were 74, while last year there were 58.

Speaking about the special role of the security organs in Kosovo, Viobran Stanojevic said that neither in cadre numbers nor in technical training are they same as they were in March 1981. The militia and other security forces in Kosovo have been increased considerably and are much better equipped technically. The security forces are trained for more successful control of hostile activity in the province. This is also demonstrated by yesterday's successful action at stamping out all attempts made by the enemy in Pristina, Suva Reka, Obilic and Podujevo.

The struggle against (?counterrevolution) in the Socialist Autonomous Province in Kosovo, is however, not only a struggle against those who write hostile slogans, but at the same time a struggle against crime of all kinds: disorder, laziness, indiscipline and lack of responsibility everywhere. This is the struggle for democratization and self-management by working people, citizens and all levels. Our country's internal and external enemy must bear in mind that with the counterrevolution in Kosovo it has left the trenches and come out into the open and has already been punished. There is also the fact that the security forces of Kosovo are ready to settle scores mercilessly with every -- even the slightest -- attempt to further disturb working people and citizens. All the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia stand behind the security forces of the province.

Assembly Discussions

LD122340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1336 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 12 Mar (TANJUG) -- Following introductory reports on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and on topical issues of security and social self-protection in Serbia, submitted at the joint session of all three chambers of the Serbian Assembly, work continued at separate sessions of the chambers.

At the delegates, center of attention was the report on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. The situation in Kosovo is not only unsettled, it is, in the view of many delegates, even more difficult and more complicated than it has been. This is shown by the information on the even more large-scale emigration following demonstrations last March. For the majority of the 200,000 Serbs, Montenegrins and Croats who, while in the province, cannot realize their rights, the only way out is at this moment to emigrate even at the expense of great material difficulties.

The Albanian nationalists, it was stressed in the discussion, operate deliberately and in an organized manner. They continue also to settle accounts in a physical manner with the non-Albanian population and inflict damage on it. Despite the assessments continously circulated in the public about the situation in Kosovo being much better, facts prove the opposite. In Kosovo, as revealed in the discussion, children play with weapons and nobody forbids them to do so. Albanians drive in unregistered cars and nobody punishes them for that. They enjoy all kinds of privileges, while Serbs and Montenegrins when shopping sometimes do not get anything unless they ask for what they want in Albanian.

Such a situation has led to the absurd state in which people who burn down forests, inflict damage on the population, commit overt economic crimes or even kill either get off with minimal punishments or even remain unpunished. They receive good jobs and continue their enemy activity toward this people and this country.

Where were the security forces to prevent the violence over the population for many years? Why has this been kept quiet and hushed up for years and why is the thesis about Greater Serbian nationalism revived when one cannot speak of it in the context of the events in Kosovo? In raising these questions, the delegates of the Serbian Assembly criticized at the same time the bureaucratic behavior by organs not only in the province but also in the republic and the federation when this problem was raised.

In the debate at the separate sessions of the Serbian Assembly chambers, accountability of those responsible, who in any way whatsoever had allowed Albanian nationalism and irredentism to assume such dimensions and to bring about such consequences, was demanded. At the same time information was also demanded on the number of complaints lodged by Serbs and Montenegrins on the behavior of the Albanian population as well as about the way in which these complaints were resolved, if they were resolved at all. It was clear to everybody that the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province is not the result of economic reasons. As it is attempted at times to present this in the public, but it is above all due to the fact that it is impossible to lead a normal life.

The delegates presented examples of insufficient efficiency of steps taken to halt the process of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. The activity by Albanian nationalists and irredentists must be halted by far more energetic measures. Phenomena of the lack of vigilance, opportunism and even of passive behavior in connection with these problems cannot be tolerated. The struggle for the implementation of the action program of the Kosovo League of Communists, of the political platform of the LCY Central Committee and the conclusion of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee and other political documents must be persistent, consistent, all-embracing. The process of differentiation must be speeded up. Only the establishment of the total and complete responsibility of all those who contributed by their behavior to the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and to the creation of an atmosphere of pressure, national intolerance and who made the activity by Albanian irredentists possible, can be the bridge to return trust among the nationalities in Kosovo. The delegates, therefore, advocated that full assistance be extended to the numerous members of the Albanian nationlity who are fighting against such phenomena, who are fighting for national equality and the togetherness of all who live in Kosovo.

The delegates of all the chambers of the Serbian Assembly adopted the report and the analysis of the causes of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and they agreed that the conclusions on today's debate should be adopted at the next session. The report on the topical issues of security and social self-protection in the Socialist Republic of Serbia was also adopted.

MORE REGIONAL SAWP NOMINATIONS OF CANDIDATES

Kosovo Nominations

LD151740 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Pristina, 15 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Coordination Committee for Cadre Policy at the Provincial SAWP Conference of Kosovo today endorsed the proposal that Kolj Siroka, current present of the Federal SAWPY Conference, be nominated for the position of president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The committee also endorsed the proposals that the current president of the Kosovo Assembly, Ilija Vakic, be nominated for this position again in the next mandate period and Imer Pulja, member of the Federal Executive Council, be nominated for president of the Executive Council of Kosovo.

Bosnia-Hercegovina Candidates

LD151756 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1414 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Summary] Sarajevo, 15 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Republican Conference today endorsed proposals that Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, be the candidate for the post of the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and that Savo Cecur, Nijaz Dizdarevic, Petar Dodik, Hajra Marjanovic, Munir Mesihovic, Milanko Renovica and Mirko Vranic, be candidates for members of the Presidency. The conference also backed the proposal that Vaso Gacic be the candidate for the post of the president of the Assembly of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Seid Maglajlija, candidate for the post of the president of the Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The session also endorsed the proposal that Milan Iuzelac be the candidate for the post of the president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Republican Conference.

POLISH MARTIAL LAW VIEWED AS UNSUCCESSFUL

LD151054 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0950 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Belgrade daily POLITIKA correspondent assesses that the three-month peace in Poland, forced by martial law, has not, nevertheless, secured the desired stabilization. Solely rigorous measures by military authorities are not sufficient to achieve that, the daily writes. Many restrictions -- curfew order, break of international telephone lines, suspensions and ban on activity of social organizations -- continues. Coming into force of the decision to raise prices of victuals, services and (?consumer) goods, which was, to some extent, reduced [words indistinct] on the home market, suppression of crime, and first signs of ideological and platform consolidation of the party are, in view of POLITIKA, [words indistinct] (?results) of martial law.

The POLITIKA correspondent notices that in wider strata of Polish society depressive moods still reign, which are assessed by some circles also as an expression of disobediance or passive resistance. In some cases there is active resistance, as various sabotages, passing out of leaflets and even destruction and incapacitation of factory machines and installations, about which Minister of Internal Affairs General Kiszczak also spoke. The daily concludes that a consequence of such behaviour (as well as of some objective difficulties) is shortage of raw materials and further decrease in industrial production. POLITIKA reports on the continuation of the "verification of cadres" drive, especially of those in responsible offices. Party members are demanded to unconditionally support decisions of the Military Council of National Redemption, this being one of basic criteria for the assessment of their ideological commitment, the daily writes.

CSCE POSTPONEMENT TERMED 'PARTIAL SUCCESS'

LD132256 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The Madrid CSCE conference has been postponed until the fall. This can be seen as a partial success, bearing in mind the existing crisis of international relations and the extremely dangerous bloc confrontation. The conference was in danger of being cut short. This would probably have happened if the nonaligned and neutral countries had not made enormous efforts to salvage what could be salvaged. No one dared ignore their activity, although all along the outcome of the conference was hanging by a thread on account of the well-known confrontations between the two blocs and particularly between the United States and the USSR.

The CSCE should resume its work on 9 November, which leaves enough time to rethink everyone's conduct. Frankly speaking, however, there is little hope of any significant changes in interbloc relations, especially if one recalls the sharp words exchanged by the heads of the superpowers' delegations on the last day of the Madrid meeting. The U.S. delegate let it be known to the East that the United States will demand proof of an end to the violation of obligations stemming from the CSCE Final Act. This really means that the Western countries will start with Poland when the conference reopens on 9 November.

In the next 8 months the situation in Poland could stabilize, although it is unlikely to do so to the extent which would satisfy the United States. It is even less probable that by the fall there would be any substantial changes in relations between the two superpowers. However, no matter how much the crisis in Poland strains relations between the two blocs, and thus also the disturbed world peace, it would be unreasonable and very dangerous if all negotiations in Europe should be blocked in the event of an unchanged situation in that country. And anyway, if anyone is badly affected by the Polish crisis, it is Poland itself. This, naturally, does not mean that Europe should be complacement, since Poland is an integral part of Europe.

However, without underestimating the gravity of the crisis in Poland, Europe must deal with other problems, equally or even more grave. Peace in Europe is seriously threatened and it will be threatened even more if Europeans sit idly by and do nothing. Europe's vital interests demand that all countries participating in the CSCE show a more realistic approach and more good will. Even under such difficult conditions as prevail in the world today, ways should be sought for further negotiations. Naturally, this should happen not by way of shortcuts and not by way of revising Yalta or looking for a formula for a new division, but through equitable cooperation which would not be subject to any conditions.

European dialogue must be kept going, since this is a prerequisite for preserving peace in Europe and in the world. Any other way, any looking for the impossible could lead to a point of no return. This was probably realized by all the participants in the Madrid CSCE Conference when they accepted the formula supplied by the nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe calling for a postponement of the conference, thus avoiding a great danger which Europe would have inevitably had to face had the conference in Madrid ended without an agreement.

SPILJAK LEADS DELEGATION TO USSR TU CONGRESS

LD152254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1537 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Moscow, 15 Mar (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, member of the Presidium of the Trade Union Federation Council of Yugoslavia, arrived in Moscow today at the head of the Yugoslav delegation to attend the 17th Soviet Trade Unions Congress. Rade Radovanovic, deputy head of the International Department of the Trade Union Federation Council of Yugoslavia, is a member of the delegation.

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER HO TAM CONTINUES VISIT

Meets Kraigher, Others

LD121940 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1747 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Mar (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have underlined the need for an immediate halting of conflicts between some nonaligned countries. This joint stand was expressed during talks here today between President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher and DPR Korean Foreign Minister Ho Tam. The talks also concerned the forthcoming seventh nonaligned summit and, in this context, the activities of the two countries and of the Movement of Nonalignment. During the meeting Ho Tam conveyed cordial greetings from President Kim Il-song. Kraigher returned greetings on behalf of the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

Ho Tam today met with Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency Dobroslav Culafic. They noted the successful development of cooperation and relations between the LCY and the Workers' Party of Korea and between the two socialist, nonaligned countries. There are broad opportunities for further promoting the two countries' relations in all domains, they stressed. During the two meetings Ho Tam expressed his country's gratitude to Yugoslavia and the LCY for their support to the efforts for a (?peaceful) reunification of Korea.

Member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency and President of the Yugoslav Council for International Relations Milos Minic today entertained Ho Tam to a private dinner. They exchanged views on current international questions, especially on the activity of the Nonaligned Movement.

Talks With Vrhovec 15 Mar

LD152054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1704 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Mar (TANJUG) -- Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Ho Tam, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, had talks today at the Federal Foreign Affairs Secretariat. During the talks they made an exhaustive exchange of views, in a friendly atmosphere, on the present international situation and on the promotion of cooperation between the two nonaligned socialist countries. They noted that the present complex and exacerbated international situation, marked by intensified bloc confrontations, hotbeds of crisis and the growing pressures on nonaligned and independent countries, demands continuous and intensified activity by nonaligned countries in line with the original principles of the policy of nonalignment.

The diplomatic heads of the two friendly and nonaligned countries paid particular attention in their talks to the consolidation of cooperation and unity by nonaligned countries with the aim of preserving world peace and security and of developing equitable international political and economic relations. At the same time, the talks revealed both the identity and similarity of the attitudes of the two nonaligned countries on significant issues of international relations and activities of the movement of nonaligned countries.

Josip Vrhovec and Ho Tam devoted themselves in particular to the preparations for the holding of the forthcoming session of the conference of the heads of state or government of nonaligned countries, which, in the present exacerbated international situation, will be of special significance. Within this context they exchanged views on all issues of significance for this meeting, which will be held in Baghdad this autumn. In this connection, both sides indicated the need to strengthen the activity of the Nonaligned Movement to resolve the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and to achieve a peaceful solution on the basis of the principles and attitudes of the policy of nonalignment.

The talks also included an exchange of views on other international issues.

Vice Premier Ho Tam spoke in particular about the activities and initiatives of the DPRK for the peaceful unification of the country by founding a democratic confederative republic of Koryo, on the basis of the principles presented by Chairman Kim Il-song. For his part, Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec highly praised the initiatives and policy of the DPRK in this context and stressed their significance toward preserving peace, security and stability in the region. He stressed Yugoslavia's continuous support for such initiatives of the DPRK.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec briefed his guest on the development of the situation in Europe and on the efforts made by Yugoslavia, together with other nonaligned and neutral countries, to halt the worsening of the situation and to preserve the Helsinki concept of European security and cooperation.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that Yugoslavia and the DPRK maintain successful bilateral cooperation. Both socialist and nonaligned countries expressed their readiness to expand and strengthen this cooperation in all spheres. Following the talks, Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec gave a formal luncheon in honor of the DPRK guest, who will end his visit to Yugoslavia tomorrow.

Banquet Toasts 15 Mar

LD151806 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1349 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 15 Mar (TANJUG) -- In the Palace of the Federation today Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, gave a luncheon in honor of Ho Tam, vice chairman of the DPRK Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs.

In a very cordial and friendly atmosphere Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhoved and Vice Premier Ho Tam exchanged toasts. Welcoming the high-ranking guest from DPRK, Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec said:

"Esteemed Comrade Ho Tam, dear friends, I am very happy at our meeting again. Your visit is a confirmation of the high degree of friendly relations between our peoples. I am convinced that it will constitute a fresh incentive for the further development of all-round cooperation between our two socialist and nonaligned countries.

"I would like to stress again on this occasion that the peoples of the DPRK and SFRY are linked by the same feeling of pride of living in freedom which they themselves have won with great sacrifices. It has been strengthened even more by our joint orientation to independence and policy of nonalignment. The foundations of our friendship, respect and cooperation have been laid by Presidents Tito and Kim Il-song. In following their path our peoples are investing great efforts for us to build a better and more equitable world and to ensure progress in peace and freedom for all peoples. We are particularly pleased that our cooperation in these questions has been firmly confirmed.

"Your visit has provided an opportunity for us to examine also the state of our overall bilateral relations. The talks you had with Comrade Ilijevic have confirmed that there exist fresh opportunities for the development of economic relations, scientific-technical cooperation and further expansion of cultural links. All this testifies to our joint interest in our relations and friendship being further developed successfully and in being an example of cooperation between two independent socialist and nonaligned countries.

"Yugoslavia appreciates highly the DPRK's independent and nonaligned policy and also your great efforts which you are investing in the socialist construction of your country. I was able to convince myself of this last year at the time of my short but very pleasant stay in your country. We particularly welcome your efforts and initiatives for the peaceful unification of Korea. We are convinced that they are an expression of the justified aspirations of the Korean people as a whole, and also that their implementation serves the consolidation of peace and stability in that part of the world.

"Our meeting, Esteemed Comrade Ho Tam, comes at a time when international relations have become very aggravated. The rivalry between the blocs and their military-political alliances and the increasingly frequent use of force and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries threaten general security and world peace. In view of this state of international relations, global crises are deepening and new focal points of crisis are multiplying.

"The examples of dangerous crises, such as those in the Near and Middle East, Southeast Asia, Central America, southern Africa, Europe and elsewhere confirm this unequivocably. We are witnessing the fact that the direct and first victims of such pressures, interventions and interference are independent and nonaligned countries where an attempt is made to foist upon them various forms of foreign domination and hegemony. At the same time, the paradoxical and increasingly (?intense) armament race does not cease under the pretext of maintaing the balance of destructive power. Its continuation not only threatens world peace but also makes it difficult for the world to extricate itself from the political and economic crisis.

"Our two countries cooperate closely with other developing countries to strengthen cooperation between them on the principle of reliance on one's own forces. They are taking part in a joint struggle to build a new international economic system, convinced as they are that this is not only a question of equity but also a necessity to allow the world to emerge from the permanent crisis into which it is plunging ever deeper.

"Along the road of preserving peace, freedom and human dignity, which must not be a monopoly of the rich and of the strong, an increasing number of countries opt for the policy of nonalignment. This policy today is the only alternative to the policy of force and bloc division. In the totality of its authentic principles and orientations, nonalignment offers the world the construction of a new and more equitable international system which will be based on general peace, collective security, development and prosperity accessible to everyone. First and foremost this includes respect for the inalienable right of all peoples to sovereignty and independence, and also the right to decide by themselves about themselves and about their destinies.

"The accelerated and profound exacerbation of relations in the world and the intensification of bloc rivalries which are increasingly being transported to the areas of the nonaligned world make the gathering of nonaligned countries at the highest level a necessity which cannot be deferred. We attach great importance to the next summit due to take place in Baghdad in the fall and we wish it success, as a strong confirmation of the solidarity and unity of the movement.

"This increasingly convinces us of the need for the Iraqi-Iranian war to be ended as soon as possible so that with the full and active support of the movement of nonaligned countries the two countries might establish conditions for goodneighborly relations.

"I would like to stress once again on this occasion that we see the development of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and SFRY as a pledge of strengthening the unity of the movement of nonaligned countries and also as a significant contribution to the further affirmation of the policy of nonalignment.

"Esteemed Comrade Ho Tam, in conclusion I would like to stress that Yugoslavia will continue in the future also to render support for the principled stands of the DPRK regarding the independent and peaceful unification of the country and for its positive initiatives toward this. We are convinced that the 10-point proposal made by President Kim Il-song and the latest DPRK proposal on setting up a consultative body consisting of the representatives of north and south regarding the unification of the country represent a broad basis for the beginning of the dialogue concerning peaceful unification without outside interference.

"In expressing once again my pleasure at our meeting again and at our friendly talks, I raise this glass

"To the good health of Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK and general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party,

"To the good health of Comrade Kim Chong-il, to your health, esteemed Comrade Ho Tam, and to the health of your associates,

"To the overall development of friendly relations and cooperation between our countries."

In his reply Ho Tam, vice chairman of the DPRK Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs, said:

"Esteemed Comrade Josip Vrhovec, comrades and friends!

"We are very pleased to have been given an opportunity today to visit a fraternal country, Yugoslavia, to see again our close comrades and to share out brotherhood. Permit me first of all to express our cordial gratitude for the fact that you, Comrade Josip Vrhovec, kindly invited us, and for addressing these very warm words to us.

"To date we have held meetings and talks with Comrade Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and with other party and government leading cadres of your country. This morning we two ministers held talks.

"Through your warm welcome and cordial hospitality which you have accorded to us we were able once again to note sincere sentiments and exceptional friendship which the Yugoslav peoples nurture for the Korean people. Korea and Yugoslavia are both socialist countries which adhere to independence and are worthy members of the Nonaligned Movement. The peoples of the two countries are close brothers who support one another and who cooperate closely in the struggle for the victory of socialism and for the implementation of the joint objectives and ideals of the Nonaligned Movement.

"Friendly relations between our two countries are even more invaluable and strong because these relations were established personally by the great leader of the Korean people, Comrade Kim Il-song, and by the prominent leader of the Yugoslav peoples, Comrade Josip Broz Tito. The relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries continue to develop well as an example of relations between socialist countries based on the principle of independence. We are pleased with that. Our people deem invaluable the friendly relations with the fraternal Yugoslav peoples and always follow with great attention the creative work of your people.

"Today the Yugoslav peoples, continuing the work of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, reliably guard with united and unified forces the sovereignty of their country and experience great progress in the construction of socialism on the basis of self-management. In the area of foreign relations the Yugoslav Government, actively pursuing the nonaligned policy, makes a contribution to the development of international relations.

"Our people are sincerely rejoicing at all the successes attained by the Yugoslav peoples and wish them even greater successes in their future struggle. The successes in the socialist construction of our two countries are making a contribution to the consolidation of the overall forces of socialist and nonaligned countries.

"Under the wise leadership of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, and of the dear leader, Comrade Kim Chong-il, our people are today attaining fresh new successes in all the areas of revolution and construction.

"The implementation of the unification of our divided country is the greatest national desire of all the Korean people and a task of current interest whose solution can no longer be deferred. The new proposal for the unification of our country through the establishment of the democratic confederal republic of Koryo, submitted at the Sixth Korean Workers' Party Congress by the great leader of our nation, Comrade Kim Il-song, with its reality and justice is evoking a daily growing response and sympathy among the peoples of the world and enjoys strong support.

"However, both internal and external separatists continue to resort obdurately to machinations to fabricate 'two Koreas.'

"Although (?there are still) difficulties along the road of struggle of our people for the unification of our country, with the united forces of our whole nation we will certainly accomplish the unification of our country.

"Permit me to avail myself of this opportunity to express my deep gratitude to the government and to the peoples of Yugoslavia for their active support for our proposal for the unification of our country and for the support and solidarity with the equitable struggle of the people in South Korea for the democratization of their society and for the unification of the country.

"The international situation today is very complex and tense because of the aggressive maneuvers of the imperialists to preserve and to extend the sphere of their domination. The situation which has been created requires more than ever before that nonaligned countries even more raise aloft the banner of independence, the banner of nonalignment.

"The DPRK Government and the Korean (?people) [passage indistinct].

"(?In conclusion) I would like us to raise this glass to the indestructible friendship and solidarity between the Korean and fraternal Yugoslav peoples, to the prosperity and flowering of the SFRY, to the good health of (?Comrade) Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, Comrade Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other leading Yugoslav party and state officials, to the good health and long life of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, to good health and long life of dear leader, Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the health of Esteemed Comrade Josip Vrhovec, and to the health of all comrades here present."

DELEGATE SPEAKS AT NONALIGNED HAVANA MEETING

LD121836 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1637 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Havana, 12 Mar (TANJUG) -- (?Straining) of relations in the world and strengthening of bloc rivalries enjoin the need to intensify activities by the nonaligned and other developing countries in the fields of politics and economics, Zivojin Jazic, chief Yugoslav delegate to the meeting of coordinators of the non-aligned action programme, said here today.

Jazic pointed to the need for the nonaligned countries to exert fresh efforts to overcome a lack of harmony between their expressed political will for mutual economic and other cooperation and possibilities standing in front of them and other developing countries. Emphasizing that the gap between developed North and underdeveloped South is widening, Jazic said that, seen in that light, the programme for mutual aid and collective self-reliance is gaining more in weight.

The matters of mutual economic cooperation among the nonaligned and other developing countries are dominant at the Havana meeting. This cooperation, as stressed by a majority of speakers, is a way for stepping up their own development [word indistinct] an element of importance for the negotiating strength of the nonaligned and other developing countries in the struggle for a new international economic order.